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SP NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

LẦN XV – NĂM 2009

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY:

A. Pronunciation: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (5 pts)

1. a. confusedly b. allegedly c. supposedly d. wickedly
2. a. scowl b. frown c. sprout d. dough
3. a. espionage b. rouge c. vestige d. prestige
4. a. chronicle b. chorus c. orchard d. orchid
5. a. external b. expurgate c. extenuating d. expunge

B. Stress: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others (5 pts)

6. a. orchestra b. impetuous c. pantomime d. corpulent
7. a. proponent b. proposal c. consensus d. lucrative
8. a. economic b. monotonous c. hilarious d. collaborate
9. a. constituency b. constitution c. presentiment d. subsidiary
10. a. ethanol b. cultivate c. monetary d. repentant

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Passage 1:

The first animated film, *Humorous Phases of Funny Faces*, was made in 1906 by newspaper illustrator James Blackton. He filmed faces that were drawn on blackboards in progressive stages. In New York City, Winsor McCay exhibited his most famous film, *Little Nemo* (1910) and *Gertie the Dinosaur* (1914). His films featured fluid motion and characters with individual personalities. For the first time, characters drawn of life seemed to live on the screen. In 1914, John R. Bray **streamlined** the animation process, using assembly-line techniques to turn out cartoons.

By 1915, film studios began producing cartoon series. The Pat Sullivan studio produced the series featuring *Felix the Cat*. **He** became one of the most beloved characters of the silent-film era. The Max Fleischer studio produced series starring *Ko-Ko the Clown* and, later, *Betty Boop and Popeye*.

The first cartoon with sound was *Steamboat Willie* (1928), which introduced Mickey Mouse. This film was produced by Walt Disney, the most famous of American animators. His early success enabled Disney to train his animators in anatomy, acting, drawing and motion studies. The results of this are apparent in *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937), the first full-length animated feature. It became an instant success, and still remains popular. Other important Disney films followed.

Warner Brothers' Studio challenged Disney for leadership in the field with cartoons starring *Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck*, and other characters. These films were faster-paced and featured slapstick humor. In the 1950s, a group of animators splintered off from Disney and formed United Production of America, which rejected Disney's realism and employed a bold, modernistic approach.

In the 1950s, children's cartoon began to be broadcast on Saturday morning television and, later, in prime time. Among the most successful were those made by William Hanna and Joseph Barbera, such as those featuring Yogi Bear and the Flinstones.

The full-length animated film became popular again in the 1980s and '90s. Producer Steven Spielberg released his first animated film, *An American Tail* (1986), and Disney began a series of remarkable annual hits with *The Little Mermaid* (1989). *Who Framed Roger Rabbit* (1988), a joint production of Spielberg and Disney, **blurred the lines** between live action and animation. Animation returned to prime-time television with the Fox Network's *The Simpsons*. Animators had experimented with computer animation as early as the 1950s, but Toy Story (1995) was the first full-length film to be entirely computer animated. These developments promise to bring about the most exciting era in animation since its **heyday**.

11. What does the passage mainly discuss?
    a. the history of animated film b. the life of Walt Disney
    b. the development of one animated cartoon d. the use of computer in animation
12. It can be inferred from the passage that the characters in Little Nemo and Gertie the Dinosaur
    a. were first drawn on a blackboard b. were part of cartoon series
    c. seemed to have their own personalities
    d. did not look as life-like as Blackton's characters
13. The word "**streamlined**" is closest in meaning to
    a. simplified b. revolutionized c. bypassed d. invented
14. The word "**he**" refers to
    a. Pat Sullivan b. Felix the Cat c. Max Fleischer d. Ko-Ko the Clown
15. What can be inferred from the passage about animated films produced before 1928?
    a. They were not very popular b. They were longer than later movies
    c. They were not drawn by hand d. They were silent films
16. According to the passage, the film *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*
    a. showed the benefits of training the Disney animators
    b. was the first movie produced by Walt Disney
    c. was the last movie Disney made before his death
    d. did not become successful until many years later
17. The author did not specifically mention characters produced by
    a. Walt Disney b. Hanna and Barbera
    c. United Production of America d. Warner Brothers
18. The phrase "**blurred the lines**" is closest in meaning to
    a. eliminated the distinctions b. obscured the issues
    c. answered the questions d. emphasized the problems
19. The first experiment with computer animation took place during the
    a. 1950s b. 1960s c. 1980s d. 1990s
20. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**heyday**"
    a. beginning b. decline c. prime d. rebirth

Passage 2:

In the course of history, human inventions have dramatically increased the average amount of energy available for use **for each person**. Primitive people in cold regions burned animal dung to heat their caves, cook food, and drive off animals by fire. The first step toward the developing of more efficient fuels was taken when people discovered that they could use vegetable oils and animal fats **in lieu** of gathered or cut wood. Charcoal gave off a more intensive heat than wood and was more easily obtainable than organic fats. The Greeks first began to use coal for metal smelting in the 4th century, but it did not come into extensive use until the Industrial Revolution.

In the 1700s, at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, most energy used in the United States and other nations undergoing industrialization was obtained from perpetual and renewable sources, such as wood, water streams, domesticated animal labour, and wind. These were predominantly locally available supplies. By mid-1800s, 91 percent of all commercial energy consumed in the United States and European countries was obtained from wood. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, coal became a major energy source and replaced wood in industrializing countries. Although in most regions and climate zones wood was more readily accessible than coal, the latter represents a more concentrated source of energy. In 1910, natural gas and oil firmly replaced coal as the main source of fuel because they are lighter and, therefore, cheaper to transport. They burned more cleanly than coal and polluted less. Unlike coal, oil could be refined to manufacture liquid fuels for vehicles, a very important consideration in the early 1900s, when automobiles arrived on the scene.

By 1984, non-renewable fossil fuels, such as oil, coal, and natural gas, provided over 82 percent of the commercial and industrial energy used in the world. Small amounts of energy were derived from nuclear fission, and the remaining 16 percent came from burning direct perpetual and renewable fuels, such as biomass. Between 1700 and 1986, a large number of countries shifted from the use of energy from local sources to a centralized generation of hydropower and solar energy converted to electricity. The energy derived from non-renewable fossil fuels has been increasingly produced in one location and transported to another, as in the case with most automobile fuels. In countries with private, rather than public transportation, the age of non-renewable fuels has created a dependency on a finite resource that will have to be replaced.

Alternative fuel sources are numerous, and shale oil and hydrocarbons are just two examples. The extraction of shale oil from large deposits in Asian and European regions has proven to be labour consuming and costly. The resulting product is sulfur- and nitrogen rich, and large-scale extractions are presently **prohibitive**. Similarly, the extraction of hydrocarbons from tar sands in Alberta and Utah is complex. Semi-solid hydrocarbons cannot be easily separated from the sandstone and limestone that carry them, and modern technology is not sufficiently versatile for a large-scale removal of the material. However, both sources of fuel may eventually be needed as petroleum prices continue to rise and limitations in fossil fuel availability make alternative deposits more attractive.

21.What is the main topic of the passage?
a. applications of various fuels b. natural resources and fossil fuels
c. a history of energy use d. a historical overview of energy rates

22.The phrase "**for each person**" is closest in meaning to
a. per capita b. per household c. per family d. per one

23.It can be inferred from the first passage that
a. coal mining was essential for primitive peoples
b. the Greeks used coal in industrial production
c. the development of efficient fuels was a gradual process
d. the discovery of efficient fuels was mostly accidental

24.The phrase "**in lieu**" is closest in meaning to
a. in spite b. in place c. in every way d. in charge

25.The author implies that in the 1700s, sources of energy were
a. used for commercial purposes b. used in various combinations
c. not derived from mineral deposits d. not always easy to locate

26.According to the passage, what was the greatest advantage of oil as fuel?
a. It was a concentrated source of energy
b. It was lighter and cheaper than coal
c. It replaced wood and coal and reduced pollution
d. It could be converted to automobile fuel

27.According to the passage, the sources of fossil fuels will have to be replaced because
a. they need to be transported b. they are not efficient
c. their use is centralized d. their supply is limited

28.It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 20th century, energy was obtained primarily from
a. fossil fuels b. nuclear fission
c. hydraulic and solar sources d. burning biomass

29.The author implies that alternative sources of fuel are currently
a. being explored b. being used for consumption
c. available in few locations d. examined on a large scale

30.The word "**prohibitive**" is closest in meaning to
a. prohibited b. provided c. too expensive d. too expedient

III. GUIDED CLOZE:

Read the following passage and fill each gap with the correct answer (10 pts)

Marathon was the site of one of the most important (31) _________ in the history of Western civilization. There, in 490 B.C., a Greek army defeated a(n) (32) _________ army of Persians and saved Greece from becoming part of the Persian Empire. Marathon is a coastal plain about 25 miles northeast of Athens, Greece. Beginning in 499B.C., Greeks living under Persian (33) _________ in Asia, Minor (now Turkey), (34) _________ against King Darius I of Persia. The Athenians sent soldiers and 20 ships to aid the rebels. Then the Greeks forces attacked and burned Sardis, a city that served as Darius's capital in Asia Minor. Darius vowed that he would take (35) _________ on the Athenians by conquering and burning Athens. In 490 B.C., Darius sent one of his generals, with an army and a (36) _________ of about 200 ships to conquer Athens. The Persians first destroyed the city Eretria, and then sailed for Marathon. The Athenian general Miltiades (37) __________ the Athenian troops on the island edge of the plain. The Persian occupied the seaward (38) __________. A few days later, the Persian leaders, hoping that civil war had broken out in Athens, loaded part of their forces on ships. The Persians on the ships prepared to sail to Athens and attack the city. Seeing their (39) __________ for a victory, the Athenians attacked the army of Persians that remained on the plain. The Greeks surrounded and thoroughly defeated the Persians at Marathon. According to tradition, Miltiades sent the runner Pheidippides from Marathon to Athens with news of the Athenian victory. Pheidippides (40) __________ the 25 miles to Athens at top speed, delivered his message, and fell to the ground, dead. Today, the word marathon refers to a foot race of 26 miles 385 yards (42.2 kilometers) or of similar length.

31. a. fields b. aspects c. battles d. events
32. a. conquering b. expanding c. invading d. empowering
33. a. reign b. management c. government d. rule
34. a. rose up b. stood up c. fought up d. stepped up
35. a. grudges b. revenge c. hatred d. curses
36. a. congregation b. pack c. fleet d. chain
37. a. localized b. positioned c. put d. situated
38. a. edge b. rim c. brim d. side
39. a. possibility b. signs c. chance d. prospects
40. a. dashed b. sprinted c. galloped d. raced

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10 pts)

- The airplane in which the football team (travel) _____1_____ (crash) _____2_____ soon after (take off) _____3_____.
- She (win) _____4_____ the prize, it will be because she (write) _____5_____ very well.
- A student of mine (talk/forever) _____6_____ in class; many a time she (expel) _____7_____ from class.
- Do you know the first men (set) _____8_____ foot on the moon?
- It is essential that each bike (lock) _____9_____ carefully indoors.
- Her mother (go) _____10_____ abroad last month, so it (not be) _____11_____ her you saw at the theater last Sunday.
- His (take) _____12_____ ill suddenly last night took me by surprise.
- The student confessed to (steal) _____13_____ the gold watch. Otherwise, the case (report) _____14_____ to the police.
- You (talk) _____15_____ on the phone for a long time last night. I (phone) _____16_____ four times and it (engage) _____17_____.
- - How was your dental appointment?
  - Painless. I (not worry) _____18_____.
- How about your job in the new city?
  - It's alright, but I'd rather (put) _____19_____ in for the job (advertise) _____20_____ in yesterday's newspaper.

II. PREPOSITIONS / PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

- He is intent _____1_____ joining _____2_____ just because he wants to follow _____3_____ his father's footsteps. He enlisted _____4_____ a soldier at the age of 18.
- The Democratic party came _____5_____ power this year.
- Latin used to be the universal language, but then it fell _____6_____ disuse.
- The hotel's size made it ideal _____7_____ large conferences.
- Could someone help me lift the lawn-mower _____8_____ the pick-up truck?
- It has been preying _____9_____ my mind all week, but I still haven't made up my mind.
- There was nothing else that I could do _____10_____ sit and wait.
- The boy left no stone unturned _____11_____ his attempt to find his biological parents.
- She's always be lacking _____12_____ tact.
- Mike and Ann haven't spoken to each other since they fell _____13_____ two months ago.
- When Jake saw Mary hanging _____14_____ _____15_____ Tom, he bristled _____16_____ anger.
- Because it was late, I ended _____17_____ walking.
- I have to win the race if I am to live _____18_____ _____19_____ my reputation.
- The guide rounded _____20_____ the party of tourists and led them to the cathedral.

III. WORD FORMS (20 pts)

A. Fill each blank with the correct form of the word given:

1. At schools, the teachers are ______________ by the urgent needs of a large number of children clamoring for attention, and the frequent overcrowding of classrooms. (SIEGE)
2. The air stewardess made it clear how ______________ she was of his behavior. (CONTEMPT)
3. I felt that turning up at the wedding in jeans and a T-shirt was rather ______________. (APPROPRIACY)
4. She gave a solemn ______________ to respect their decision. (TAKE)
5. Please ensure that your child's sports clothes are clearly marked in ______________ ink. (DELETE)
6. The police took ______________ action against that player, who was involved in the match-fixing scandal. (DISCIPLINE)
7. In order for the project to get started, they needed a large ______________. (LAY)
8. Tom spoke ______________ because he was so excited. (BREATHE)
9. Frank told everyone that he worked for a large company, but the company is ______________. (EXIST)
10. The president ______________ drew his conclusions from that ill-founded evidence. (ERR)

B. Read the following passage and fill each blank with the correct form of the word chosen from the box:

Biotic
Mold
coagulate
sure synthesis
concentrate
therapy
consume flame
venom

Many folk curves which have been around for centuries may be more (11) __________ than previously suspected. A case in point is that of penicillin. Alexander Fleming did not just randomly choose cheese molds to study when he discovered this very important bacteria-killing substance. (12) __________ cheese was frequently given to patients as a remedy for illness at one time. Fleming just isolated what it was about the cheese which cured the patients.

In parts of South America, a powder obtained from grinding sugar cane is used for healing infections in wounds and ulcers. This usage may date back to pre-Colombian times. Experiments carried out on several hundred patients indicate that ordinary sugar in high (13) __________ is lethal to bacteria. Its suction effect eliminates dead cells and it generates a glasslike layer which protects the wounds and (14) __________ healing.

Another example of folk medicine which scientist are investigating is that of Arab fishermen who rub their wounds with a (15) __________ catfish to quicken healing. This catfish excretes a gel-like slime which scientists have found to contain (16) __________: a (17) __________ that helps close injured blood vessels, (18) __________ agents, and a chemical that directs production of a glue-like material that aids healing.

It is hoped that by documenting these folk remedies and experimenting to see its results are in deed beneficial, an analysis of the substance can be made, and (19) __________ substances can be developed for human (20) __________.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION:

Read the following passage, identify the errors and then correct them (10 pts)

E.g.: (0) language → languages (line 1)

In countries where two or more language are spoken, language is frequently a political and highly emotive issue. Although Canada is officially bilingual, the French-speaking province of Quebec introduced the law in 1976 which, in other measures, banned languages rather than French on commercial signs and restricted admissions to English-speaking schools. In 1988 the supreme court of Canada rules that some sections of this law were illegal. No sooner had they done so than thousands of French speakers took to the streets in protest. Under the regime of General Franco, a Basque language, spoken by about 600,000 people in Spain, was forbidden. So strict was this ban that people using Basque in public could be imprisoned.

Lingual suppression still goes on, but on the whole, governments today are more tolerable of their minority languages. Nowhere has this reverse of attitudes been more pronounced than in Wales. Until the twentieth century, Welsh was all along illegal, and its usage was forbidden in schools and at many places of work. Only after a long campaign of protests and vandalism by Welsh speakers in the 1960s did the British government allow Welsh to become an official language.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

A new report from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) reveals that fish populations are under increasing (1) __________ from global warming. The report "Are we putting our fish in hot water?" describes how climate change is causing temperatures to (2) __________ in rivers, lakes and seas. This means less food and oxygen for (3) __________ life, stunted fish growth and (4) __________ offspring. The report says that temperate fish such as salmon, catfish and sturgeon cannot spawn if winter temperatures do not drop below a certain (5) __________. Warmer water also means fish could migrate to cooler areas, (6) __________ the temperature resembles their normal habitat. This could impact on many species' ability to (7) __________. Some species will become extinct if the water temperature rises (8) __________ a degree or two.

WWF director Andrew Lee said: "Climate change increases the pressure on fish populations that are already strained (9) __________ the limit by over-fishing in the marine environment. We must take urgent (10) __________ to reduce both carbon dioxide emissions and fishing pressures to protect fish populations as they are one of the world's most valuable biological, nutritional and economic assets."

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. Attendance at the exhibition has been down this year.
   The exhibition __________
2. I'm not friendly with him; in fact, I hardly even know him.
   Far __________
3. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard.
   Hard __________
4. The journalists only heard about the changes to the wedding plans when they arrived at the venue.
   It was only __________
5. I don't understand a single word of this letter. (HEAD)
   I can't __________
6. The address that Peter sent the parcel to does not exist. (SUCH)
   There __________
7. Brian was about to blurt out my secret when I attracted his attention. (EYE)
   Had __________
8. The standard of her homework is no longer acceptable. (SCRATCH)
   Recently, her homework __________
9. My father was very disappointed when I failed to get into university. (BITTER)
   My __________
10. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled. (HAIR)
   ____

TRƯỜNG THPT QUỐC HỌC HUẾ – THỪA THIÊN HUẾ

I. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. hotel B. post C. local D. prominent
2. A. ocean B. cushion C. illusion D. patient
3. A. blush B. push C. flush D. crush
4. A. spear B. wear C. bear D. pear

II. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question.

5. A. disastrous B. humorous C. unanimous D. ambiguous
6. A. immune B. pneumonia C. insistent D. animate
7. A. redundant B. descendant C. relevant D. consultant
8. A. momentary B. commentary C. rudimentary D. monetary

III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. Excavations in several mounds and villages on the east bank of the Euphrates
(A)
River have revealed the city of Nebuchadnezzar, an ancient community that
(B)
had been laying under later reconstructions of the city of Babylon.
(C) (D)

2. Gettysburg has been preserve as a national historic monument because it was the site
(A) (B)
of a major Civil War battle in which many lives were lost.
(C) (D)

3. A space is the last frontier for man to conquer.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

4. The native people in the Americas were referred to as Indians because, according to
(A) (B)
the believe at the time, Christopher Columbus had reached the East Indies.
(C) (D)

5. The coal is the world's most abundant fossil fuel.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

6. The woman at that desk over there will giving you all the information you need
(A) (B) (C)
to fill out the form.
(D)

7. In purchasing a winter coat, it is very important for trying it on with heavy clothing
(A) (B) (C) (D)
underneath.

8. Scientific students should study how to use a computer as well as their own subject.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

9. Walter Hunt, although was not credited for many of his inventions, is known for
(A) (B) (C)
the invention of safety-pin.
(D)

IV. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. I really admire the hero of the film. He's so _______.
A. reckless B. adventurous C. foolhardy D. instinctive
2. The weekend is over, so tomorrow morning it's back to the _______.
A. grind B. labour C. drudgery D. toil
3. Looking after a house, four children, a lazy husband and two dogs is real _______.
A. labour B. drudgery C. toil D. grind
4. The experimental play was only a _______ success, which disappointed the playwright.
A. local B. qualified C. reserved D. cautious
5. It takes time to get a financial system up and _______ after the introduction of a new currency.
A. walking B. proceeding C. running D. going
6. Life is so full of both good fortune and misfortunes that you have to learn to take the rough with the _______.
A. smooth B. ready C. calm D. tough
7. Stephen really lost his _______ when his dental appointment was cancelled yet again.
A. head B. voice C. calm D. rag
8. In today's competitive world, everyone needs a regular holiday to _______ their batteries.
A. refill B. recast C. rectify D. recharge
9. When my new motor kept breaking down, I knew I'd been taken for a _______ by the second-hand car salesman.
A. drive B. ride C. walk D. stroll
10. Don't take it as _______ that you'll be promoted in your job; other colleagues stand a good chance too.
A. fixed B. standard C. read D. word

V. READING

As more women in the United States move up the professional ladder, more are finding it necessary to make business trips alone. Since this is new for many, some tips are certainly in order. If you are married, it is a good idea to encourage your husband and children to learn to cook few simple meals while you are way. They will be much happier and probably they will enjoy the experience. If you will be eating alone a good deal, choose good restaurants. In the end, they will be much better for your digestion. You may also find it useful to call the restaurant in advance and state that you will be eating alone. You will probably get better service and almost certainly a better table. Finally, and most importantly, anticipate your travel needs as a businesswoman; this starts with lightweight luggage which you can easily manage even when fully packed. Take a folding case inside your suitcase; it will come in extremely handy for dirty clothes, as well as for business documents and papers you no longer need on the trip. And make sure you have a briefcase so that you can keep currently required papers separate. Obviously, experience helps, but you make things easier on yourself from the first by careful planning, so that right from the start you really can have a good trip!

1. Who is the authors' intended audience ?
   A. working women who have no time for cooking.
   B. husbands and children of working women.
   C. working women who must travel on their own.
   D. hotel personnel who must cater to working women.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
   A. A greater percentage of women are advancing professionally in the U.S than previously.
   B. Professional men refuse to accompany their female colleagues on business trips.
   C. Each year there are more female tourists in the United States.
   D. Businesswomen become successful by showing a willingness to travel alone.
3. In this passage, what advice does the author have for married women?
   A. Stay home and take care of your family.
   B. Encourage your husband and kids to be happy and have fun while you are away.
   C. Help your family learn to prepare food for themselves.
   D. Have your whole family take gourmet cooking classes together.
4. Why are better restaurants especially preferable for frequent travelers?
   A. The food is usually better for your health. B. The tables are better.
   C. You can call ahead for reservations D. You will not have to eat alone
5. Why is lightweight luggage important for the travelling businesswoman?
   A. It provides space for dirty clothes.
   B. It allows for mobility.
   C. It can double as a briefcase.
   D. It is usually big enough to carry all business documents.
6. What is the main idea of this passage ?
   A. Business trips are more difficult for women than for men.
   B. More women are finding the road to success an American business.
   C. Good business trips result from careful organization before the trip.
   D. Careful planning makes most business ventures successful.
7. Where would this passage most likely appear ?
   A. in a magazine specifically for women
   B. in a restaurant and hotel guide
   C. in a news magazine
   D. in a journal for top-ranking businessmen and women

VI. You are going to read a written account by a woman whose job it once was to "care for and protect" teenage models.

HANDLE WITH CARE

After recent accounts of drug-taking amongst teenage models in the care of their model agencies, the catwalk world has once again come under public scrutiny. Jess Hallett used to be a booker, taking bookings for models, organizing their itineraries and generally running their lives. She talks about the lengths she went to in order to protect her girls.

While bad behaviour in the modelling world evidently exists, there are many in the fashion industry who work very hard to try and make sure it doesn't. I spent almost ten years as a booker, and became emotionally involved with almost every girl in my care. Bookers care for and protect these young models to such a point that they are often too tired at the end of the day even to go home.

We did all kinds of things for our girls. 1............... Sometimes we had to talk to them and cheer them up even when they did get the job they wanted; such as the cover of Italian "Vogue" or the Chanel show in Paris. They were terrified they were going to do it badly and the booker would reassure them and tell them they looked fantastic.

The trend of using girls as young as 14 or 15 means a lot of responsibility. The consequences of not taking good care of them are too huge for any agency to consider. 2............... Backstage at any show in New York, Paris or Milan, you see bookers from all over the world, there to support their girls and make sure that another agency doesn't try to attract them with a better contract.

3............... I'll never forget the time when Charles de Gaulle airport was closed down because of a strike and Kate Moss had to get to Paris for a very important job. The Channel Tunnel hadn't been built then, so I flew with her to Brussels with the idea of getting the train from there. 4............... The whole journey took 12 hours, but with a studio full of people waiting for her at the other end, we had no choice.

One danger we had to protect models from was their parents. 5............... It was quite clear that she was humiliated by *his* behaviour and wasn't at all interested in being a model.

There were some parents who would let their daughter go alone to fashion shoots if it meant fame and fortune. 6............... At the model agency where I worked, parents were usually encouraged to get involved in their daughters' careers and travelled with them whenever they could.

The fact is that the majority of girls love the lifestyle. 7............... The Russian model Lida Egorova told me recently how happy she was, working with creative and talented people. She was wealthy and living in Paris; and the night before she had met Madonna at a party. What more could any girl want?

A. One father insisted that his daughter was better-looking than anyone in "Vogue" and complained about me to my boss because I wouldn't employ her.
B. If you don't look after them properly, then someone else will.
C. Others never allowed them to go anywhere unaccompanied.
D. Whether it was because they were having a hard time at school, had split up with their boyfriend, or hadn't got a job they really wanted, their booker was the one they talked to.
E. And considering how many or them there are nowadays, you don't hear many complaints.
F. However, it seemed that the rest of Europe had the same idea, so we had to persuade a taxi driver to take us all the way to Paris.
G. She said she was having a wonderful time and couldn't imagine doing any other job.
H. Models tend to travel a lot and whenever necessary a booker will accompany them on a trip.

VII. CLOZE TEST

SAVING THE WHALE

As part (0) *of* Project Pelagos, a marine reserve covering the same area (1) ______ Switzerland and located in the Ligurian Sea is being planned. The programme was devised by environmentalists from the University of Genoa (2) ______ response to growing concern about the number of whales and dolphins (3) ______ harmed in those waters.

Every year large numbers of dolphins, rorquals and finback whales migrate to this area from Atlantic waters in search of food. (4) ______, studies estimate that correspondingly large numbers never return (5) ______ mate in native waters. The deaths are being caused by the presence of DDT, a pernicious insecticide voluntarily banned in Britain, in the seas off the Ligurian coast. (6) ______ effect on marine animals is cumulative rather (7) ______ instantaneous, so whales returning to the same area year (8) ______ year are particularly vulnerable. The other major problem is the use of large fishing nets to trap dolphins and whales. Very recent laws prohibit Italy's fishing boats, some of (9) ______ have drag nets up to 10 kilometres in length, from entering the area, but as (10) ______ there is nothing to prevent foreign boats from fishing (11) ______. The nets are a particular problem and it has been estimated that approximately 400 dolphins perish in (12) ______ each year.

The project aims to develop a safe area for these animals, but the administrators admit that funding is a problem. To remedy (13) ______, they have set up an adoption scheme (14) ______ which there is a fixed registration fee. Donations have been averaging £25 and for this participants receive certification of their involvement in the scheme, an information pack about their dolphin or whale, plus regular updates. In (15) ______, there are plans afoot to allow some volunteers to accompany scientists going out on observation trips.

VIII. Read the text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (3). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

AFRICAN MODELS

Talent scouts are looking for the next generation of supermodels have	0.....*are*....
realised Africa's potential. Lyndsey McIntyre, a former model herself, recently	00......3.....
opened one agency's first African office. "African women are being graceful	1.............
and serene" she says. "These qualities could to make them do very well in	2.............
this business." However, spotting supermodels is rarely easy, as well McIntyre	3.............
discovered when she visited the Orma tribe of remote north-eastern Kenya,	4.............
whose the women are reported to be especially striking. "The tribal leaders	5.............
were a bit suspicious and I wasn't allowed to be meet many of their girls,"	6.............
she explains. Another problem is that reports aren't always reliable. McIntyre	7.............
discovered this when one of village's "most beautiful girls" turned out to be	8.............
its heaviest ones. She had to explain that Western advertisers prefer to	9.............
far slimmer women. The Orma are not alone in believing fat it is beautiful.	10.............
In a recent Africa-wide beauty contest, all the Ugandan contestants were	11.............
disqualified for being a little much too large around the hips. "I don't understand	12.............
why the fashion industry's obsession with small hips," said one judge for the	13.............
contest. "But because we want the girls to succeed in and to see African	14.............
models working internationally, we give the industry what it wants."	15.............

IX. Rewrite the sentences so thhat the second sentence has almost the same meaning as the first sentence.

1. You have to be more co-operative! Your colleagues won't respect you.
esteem
You will not be held.. become more co-operative.

2. At the moment I only have time to think about my university thesis.
preoccupied
At the moment.. my university thesis.

3. She did everything possible to save her marriage.
power
She... her marriage.

4. This room needs to be decorated, doesn't it?
doing
This.., doesn't it?

5. My husband and I had a row about buying a car.
words
I.. about buying a car.

6. The government's plan to privatise the railways met with strong opposition from passengers.
came
The government's plan to privatise the railways... from passengers.

7. The firm went bankrupt after failing to win the contract.
liquidation
The firm.. failing to win the contract.

8. That scene was so frightening I had to look away.
bear
That scene was... it.

9. The introduction of the new currency has greatly affected the economy.
impact
The introduction of the new currency... the economy.

10. She was miserable when her mother made her give away all her childhood toys.
ported
She was miserable... all her childhood toys.

X. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. Tom's absorption ______ his studies means he has no social life.
2. Eating too much fat and sugar is detrimental ______ your health.

3. The amount of water absorbed ______ cotton wool is greater than that ______ paper.
4. The bank wrote to me to advise me ______ their new overdraft facilities.
5. If you need advice ______ exam techniques, any of our trained staff will help you.
6. He cared ______ the environment and gave an inspiring speech ______ the issue.
7. At the Chinese restaurant we started ______ spare ribs, then had chicken chop suey and coconut ice cream to finish.
8. The doctor advised us ______ travelling to Egypt without having the proper inoculations first.

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH – TP. ĐÀ NẴNG

A. PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

A. Pronunciation:

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words:

1. A. pleasure B. desert C. resort D. position
2. A. ecosystem B. knowledge C. technology D. commodity
3. A. anxiety B. complexion C. anxious D. luxury
4. A. complain B. bargain C. ascertain D. campaign
5. A. merger B. manager C. singer D. danger

B. Main stressed syllables

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the others in the list.

6. A. publisher B. restriction C. flamingo D. abundance
7. A. prefer B. conserve C. perform D. threaten
8 A. predator B. pneumonia C. protection D. pollution
9. A. effectiveness B. entertainment C. environment D. endangerment
10. A. climax B. capture C. gazelle D. poacher

II. READING COMPREHENSION: Read the passages and choose the best answer:

Reading 1

As Christmas evolved in the United States, new customs were adopted and many old ones were reworked. The legend of Santa Claus, for example, had origins in Europe and was brought by Dutch settlers to New York in the early 18th century. Traditionally, Santa Claus – from the Ducth Sinter Klaas – was depicted as a tall, dignified, religious figure riding a white horse through the air. Known as Saint Nicholas in Germany, he was usually accompanied by Black Peter, an elf who punished disobedient children. In North America he eventually developed into a fat, jolly old gentleman who had neither the religious attributes of Saint Nicholas nor the strict disciplinarian character of Black Peter.

Santa's transformation began in 1823, when a New York newspaper published the poem *A Visit from Saint Nicholas*, which Clement Clark Moore had written to amuse his daughter. The poem introduced many Americans to the story of a kindly saint who flew over housetops in a reindeer-drawn sleigh. Portraits and drawings of Santa Claus by American illustrator Thomas Nast further strengthened the legend during the second half of the 19th century. Living at the North Pole and assisted by elves, the modern Santa produced and delivered toys to all good children. By the late 19th century he had become such a prominent figure of American folklore that in 1897, when Virginia O'Hanlon wrote to the *New York Sun* newspaper asking if Santa was real, she received a direct answer: "Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus."

1. Who brought the legend of Santa Claus to the USA according to the passage?
   A. Sinter Klaas. B. Saint Nicholas. C. A German. D. Dutch settlers.
2. Santa Claus was traditionally described as a
   A. tall man who could walk through the air. B. fat, jolly, old man.
   C. religious figure. D. fat man riding a white horse.
3. Santa Claus in North America was depicted as
   A. a man with the strict disciplinarian character of Black Peter.
   B. a good old man with less religious character.
   C. one with religious attributes of Saint Nicholas.
   D. a jolly man on horseback.
4. Who was Black Peter?
   A. An elf accompanying Saint Nicholas. B. An elf who rode a white horse.
   C. One of the disobedient children. D. A popular traditional figure.
5. What word is closest in meaning to attributes ?
   A. Symbols of a person. B. Natural qualities.
   C. Effects. D. Outer appearance.
6. Where did the legend of Santa Claus come from?
   A. The North Pole. B. Europe.
   C. North America. D. The City of New York.
7. 1823 was mentioned as a year when
   A. Clement Clark Moore wrote his first poem.
   B. Clement Clark Moore's poem made him popular.
   C. Saint Nicholas visited New York.
   D. the image of Santa Claus was transformed.
8. According to Clement Clark Moore's poem
   A. Santa Claus had nothing different in appearance from the traditional one.
   B. Santa Claus had wings and could fly.
   C. Santa Claus liked poetry.
   D. Santa Claus was a kindly saint who flew over housetops in a sleigh.
9. The answer *Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus* is an illustration for the fact that
   A. The *New York Sun* was popular with children.
   B. Santa Claus was a prominent figure at that time.
   C. Newspapers are unreliable.
   D. Virginia O'Hanlon was a reader of the *New York Sun*.
10. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
    A. Santa Claus was an imaginary old man created by artist based on traditional figures.
    B. Living in the North Pole, Santa Claus visited children at Christmas.
    C. Santa Claus was a real figure living in northern America.
    D. Santa Claus was a story based on Saint Nicholas and Black Peter.

Reading 2

___The sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is **fueled** by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present **state** for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains **there**, it will have frozen onto the Earth's surface.

1. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

A. To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun.

B. To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future.

C. To present a theory about red giant stars.

D. To describe changes that the Sun will go through.

*2. The word '**fueled**' is closest in meaning to*

A.powered B. bombarded C. created D. propelled

*3. The word '**state**' is closest in meaning to*

A. shape B. condition C. location D. size

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun

A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf.

B. has been in existence for 10 billion years.

C. is rapidly changing in size and brightness.

D. will continue as a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.

5. What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?

A. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

B. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.

C. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.

D. Its center will grow smaller and hotter.

6. When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?

A. Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid.

B. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun.

C. It will become too hot for life to exist.

D. It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.

7. As a white dwarf, the Sun will be

A. the same size as the planet Mercury.

B. thousands of times smaller than it is today.

C. around 35 million miles in diameter.

D. cold and dark.

8. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?

A. Yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant.

B. Red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion.

C. Yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf.

D. White dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf.

*9. The word '**there**' in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to*

A. our own planet. B. the outer surface of the Sun.

C. the core of a black dwarf. D. the planet Mercury.

10. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

A. Alarmed B. Pessimistic C. Comic D. Objective.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the passage and choose the word or phrase that best fits each space. Then mark your choice on the answer sheet.

Mobile phones (1) ………….. microwave radio emissions. Researchers are questioning whether exposure to these radio waves might (2) ………. to brain cancer.

So far, the data are not conclusive. The scientific evidence does not (3) ………… us to say with certainty that mobile phones are categorically (4) ………. On the other hand, current research has not yet (5) ………. clear adverse effects associated with the prolonged use of mobile phones.

Numerous studies are now going (6) ………. in various countries. Some of the results are contradictory but others have shown an association between mobile phone use and cancer. (7) ………, these studies are preliminary and the issue needs further, long-term investigation.

(8) ………… the scientific data are more definite, it is prudent for people to try not to use mobile phones for long (9)……… of time. Don't think that hands-free phones are any safer either. At the moment, research is in fact showing the (10)……….and they may be just as dangerous.

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

1. I reckon Martin is _____ of a nervous breakdown.

a. in charge b. under suspicion c. on the verge d. indicative

2. At no time ________ you pay a rise.

a. did I ever promise b. do ever I promise

c. I have ever promised d. had ever I promised

3. It had been announced that the proposed new office block _____ because of the current economic situation.

a. will not be now built b. will now not be built

c. will not now be build d. now will not be built

4. Hardly had he sat down __________ he was sent for again.

a. when b. than c. after d. that

5. Every Christmas of my childhood was the same. My father _____ late for lunch, weighed down with presents for the family.

a. would arrive b. had arrived c. was arriving d. was used to arriving

6. __________ further rioting to occur, the government would be forced to use its emergency powers.
a. Should b. Did c. Were d. Had

7. Don't worry about the lunch. I'll __________ it.
a. look to b. see for c. see to d. look over

8. Dick put ____ ball in ____ net in ____ second half but ___ goal was disallowed.
a. a/a/a/a b. the/the/the /the c. the/the/a/a d. a/a/the/the

9. Up the stairs ______the plump old housekeeper ________
a. X/puffed b. did/ puff c. X/puff d. puffed/ X

10. The trouble with Tom is that he _____ sport.
a. is obsessed in b. is keen of c. is obsessed with d. in favour of

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Fill in each space with a suitable preposition or adverbial particle.

1. The customs knew all about the drug smugglers because they had been tipped ______ in advance by a member of the gang
2. When people demand something for example, a change in the law, we say that they call ______ a change
3. (On the telephone) " please don't hang up ____ until I have had a chance to tell you how sorry I am.
4. Durint the second War World, most messages were sent ______ code
5. He's not lying. Everything he's told us so far is ______the level.
6. The goods were not sold openly but were available ______ the counter.
7. I'm sorry but Dr. Salmon sees patients ______appointments only.
8. It is much easier to take a clock _______ than to put it together.
9. With prices so high I will have to do ________ a new suit this year.
10. He kept bothering her and finall she told him to cut it ________
11. Her husband wa courteous _______ her
12. You should comply _______ the school rules.
13. Be calm and don't make a fuss ______such trifles.
14. John's very good ______ his hands.
15. She knows how to get ______ her father to buy her a new car.
16. The police are looking ______ the past record of the suspect.
17. When she heard the news of the crash, she broke________ and cried.
18. Sh e always sides ________her son against her husband.
19. In the warm sun, the grass dries ______ quickly.
20. You shouldn't look down on the people who aren't as well ____as you are.

III. WORD FORMS

A. Put the word in brackets into the correct form

1. It was a terrible game. Our team played very ________ **(imagine)**
2. That rule is not _________ in this case **(apply)**
3. Applicants must be under 25, hard-working and ______. **(energy)**
4. They all cheered __________ as their team came out. (enthusiasm)

5. This leads to more pressure being put on the **(adequate)**__________ public transport system.
6. The nineteenth century faith in the power of science is now very **(question)**____
7. A person with an **(inferior)**________ complex can be very disagreeable.
8. There was loud **(laugh)**__________ as the clown fell off the ladder.
9. You look rather **(occupy)** _________. Are you worried about something ?
10. His family suffered from his **(expend)**____________

B. Use the word given in capital at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the same line. (0) has been done for you as an example.

Last month I entered a (0).........competiton........... to find the young COMPETE
(1)..................... of the year. You had to send in a completed INVENT
(2)............................ form, together with a diagram showing APPLY
details of your (3)................................. and a handwritten (4) INVENT
.... of how it works. The judges complained that EXPLAIN
some of handwriting was (5)........................They thought my LEGIBLE
idea for self-cleaning windows was very (6)........................, but that ORIGIN
it would be (7)......................... for most people to replace all their PRACTICAL
windows. I think their comments were (8).................. RIDICULE

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting

1. (A)All Vietnamese special schools (B) are funded by money from (C) government and/or (D) charity organizations
2. In fact, (A) it was one of (B) the first places in the USA (C) to offer education (D) for blind children.
3. (A) Establishing in 1984 (B) for students who wanted to study art and music subjects, LaGuardia (C) was the first public school (D) of its kind.
4. The school (A) has an excellent (B) reputation both in (C) the United States (D) as well as internationally.
5. (A) In grades 8 and 9 (B) of junior high, students can (C) sit at the (D) Specialized High Schools Examinations.
6. (A) The International Development Research Center in Ha Noi (B) is creating new (C) varieties of orchids and (D) grow them in water.
7. (A) Customers dial (B) the service provider (C) who connects them (D) to the Internet.
8. (A) This gives customers (B) access to a (C) huge number of information (D) worldwide.
9. In 1997, Ho Chi Minh City (A) accounted for 7.5 per cent of Vietnam's population (B) and yet its citizens bought (C) a quarter the country's TV sets and (D) half the country's VCRs.
10. When you (A) arrive at the (B) emergency room, a clerk will ask (C) whether or not you have (D) a health insurance.

V. Open cloze Test Read the passages and fill each gap with a suitable word.

Reading passage

In the 1960s women tennis players received little or no prize money at all. In the 1990s, (1) _____________, the top players can earn twice as much in a fortnight as a successful company director does in a whole year. And (2) _____________ most young people their age were still studying for exams, players (3) _________Monica Seles and Jennifer Capriati were earning thousands of pounds a week. When she was only sixteen, Seles was rich enough to buy any car she (4) _________.

Nowadays, most of a (5) _________tennis player's income comes from sponsorships contracts with fashion or sportswear companies rather than from major championships. Players are (6) __________ huge sums of money to wear anything from tennis shoes (7) __________ a wristwatch. Official prize money, in fact, only accounts for a fraction of total earnings.

But (8) _________ so much money in the bank, and the world of their feet, it will be surprising if these young stars (9) _________ not affected by success. Both Seles and Capriati are coached by their fathers, (10) __________ do their best to protect their daughters from the pressure fame fame has brought. Only time will tell whether this is enough.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. It wasn't clear to us at the time how serious the problem was.
   Little ____
2. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.
   Many's ____
3. Trudy was quite relieved when she found out the truth.
   It was something ____
4. What put me off the idea was simply how expensive it was going to be.
   The sheer ____
5. He didn't mention our previous conversation at all. (preference)
   ____
6. I don't feel like going to the party (mood)
   ____
7. " Please don't take my money, it's all I've got," said the old woman to the intruder (pleaded)
   ____
8. My impression of her is that she is a very effective teacher. (strikes)
   ____
9. The house seem to have been unoccupied for several months.
   It looked ____
10. He always makes everything look so difficult (weather)
   ____

TRƯỜNG THPT PLEIKU - GIA LAI

I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. competition B. solution C. population D. properity
2. A. punishment B. bushes C. buffaloes D. stuff
3. A. biogas B. games C. venues D. backgrounds
4. A. danger B. singer C. manager D. merger
5. A. attraction B. construction C. congestion D. passion

B. Circle the word which has a different stressed pattern from that of the other three.

1. A. animal B. positive C. empathize D. guarantee
2. A. experience B. gradually C. literacy D. supervisor
3. A. sympathetic B. conservative C. comparative D. indifferent
4. A. economic B. monotonous C. hilarious D. collaborate
5. A. creativity B. opportunity C. communication D. popularity

II. VOCABULARY (5 points)

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence or exchange.

1. – Lam is practicing hard these days.
   - He is. He hopes _________ for his school's soccer team.
   A. to choose B. to be chosen C. being chosen D. choosing
2. I regret _________ so much trouble.
   - Well. Let's forget all about that.
   A. having caused B. cause C. to have caused D. to cause
3. __________ the traffic rules, Tam was confident when he took the driving test.
   A. learning B. being learned C. having learned D. learned
4. – Which is the Asian country ________ population is growing the slowest now?
   - I haven't read the recent world population census, so I have no idea about that.
   A. which B. that C. whose D. of whom
5. Big cities like New York and Tokyo are _________ populated.
   A. greatly B. closely C. densely D. variously
6. There are no important industries in this town; that's why many young people tend to move to the cities for more job __________.
   A. applications B. opportunities C. preparations D. readiness
7. Internet ________ has helped bloggers share their experiences and opinions easily and quickly.
   A. linkage B. joiner C. communication D. connectivity
8. Have I _________ to you how to use this new typewriter?
   A. answered B. explained C. told D. showed
9. One _________ of the scheme is the very high cost.
   A. advantage B. shortage C. drawback D. shortcoming
10. I'm going to be _______ with you, Mr Henderson. Your daughter is a thief.
   A. sincere B. open C. frank D. genuine

III. READING COMPREHENSION (30 points)

A. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Every drop of water in the ocean, even in the deepest parts, responds to the forces that create the tides. No other force that affects the sea is so strong. Compared with the tides, the waves created by the wind are surface movements ***felt*** no more than a hundred fathoms below the surface. The currents also seldom involve more than the upper several hundred fathoms despite their impressive sweep.

The tides are a response of the waters of the ocean to the pull of the Moon and the more distant Sun. In theory, there is a gravitational attraction between the water and even the outermost star of the universe. ***In reality***, however, the pull of remote stars is so slight as to be obliterated by the control of the Moon and, to a lesser extent, the Sun.

Just as the Moon rises later each day by fifty minutes, on the average, so, in most places, the time of high tide is ***correspondingly*** later each day. And as the Moon waxes and wanes in its monthly cycle, so the height of the tide varies. The tidal movements are strongest when the Moon is a sliver in the sky, and when it is full. These are the highest flood tides and the lowest ebb tides of the lunar month and are called the spring tides. At these times the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches, to send its surf upward against the sea cliffs, and to draw a high tide into the harbors. Twice each month, at the quarters of the Moon, when the Sun, Moon, and Earth lie at the apexes of a triangular ***configuration*** and the pull of the Sun and Moon are opposed, the moderate tidal movements called neap tides occur. Then the difference between high and low water is less than at any other time during the month.

1. What is the main point of the first paragraph?
   A. The waves created by ocean currents are very large.
   B. Despite the strength of the wind, it only moves surface water.
   C. Deep ocean water is seldom affected by forces that move water.
   D. The tides are the most powerful force to affect the movement of ocean water.
2. The word "*felt*" in line 3 is closest in meaning to __________.
   A. based B. dropped C. detected D. explored
3. The words "*In reality*" in line 8 are closest in meaning to
   A. surprisingly B. actually C. characteristically D. similarly
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the most important factor in determining how much gravitational effect one object in space has on the tides is
   A. size B. distance C. temperature D. density
5. The word "*correspondingly*" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
   A. unpredictably B. interestingly C. similarly D. unusually
6. What is the cause of spring tides?
   A. Seasonal change in the weather
   B. The gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon when nearly in line with the Earth
   C. The Earth's movement around the Sun
   D. The triangular arrangement of the Earth, Sun, and Moon
7. When are the tidal movements are strongest?
   A. When the Moon is a sliver in the sky, and it is full
   B. When the Moon waxes and wanes in its monthly cycle
   C. When there are the high flood tides.
   D. When the water is high on the beaches.
8. The word "*configuration*" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
   A. unit B. center C. surface D. arrangement
9. Neap tides occur when __________.
   A. the Sun counteracts the Moon's gravitational attraction
   B. the Moon is full
   C. the Moon is farthest from the Sun
   D. waves created by the wind combine with the Moon's gravitational attraction
10. According to the passage, all of the following statements about tides are true EXCEPT:
    A. The time of high tide is later each day.
    B. Tides have a greater effect on the sea than waves do.
    C. The strongest tides occur at the quarters of the Moon.
    D. Neap tides are more moderate than spring tides.

B. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Over a period of time, many habitats change with respect to the types of plants and animals that live there. This change is known as succession. Succession occurs because plants and animals cause a change in the environment in which they live. The first weeds and grasses that appear on a bare field, for example, change the environment by ***shielding*** the soil from the direct sunlight. As these plants spread, the ground surface becomes cooler and moisture than it was ***originally***. Thus, the environment at the ground surface has been changed. The new surface conditions favor the ***sprouting*** of shrubs. As shrubs grow, they kill the grasses by preventing light from reaching them and also build up the soil in the area. In addition, they attract animals that also enhance the soil. Pine seedlings soon take hold and as they grow, they in turn shade out the shrubs. They are not able to.shade out oak and hickory seedlings, however: they have found the forest floor suitable. These seedlings grow into large trees that eventually shade out the pines.

1. What is the best title of this passage?
   A. The importance of weeds and grasses B. How environmental habitats change
   C. The success of oak and hickory D. Animal and plant habitat
2. Which is the correct order of plant succession in the example in the passage?
   A. Weeds, pine,shrubs, oak B. Oak, pines, shrubs, weeds
   C. Weeds, shrubs, pines, oak D. Shrubs, weeds, pines, oaks
3. According to the passage, how do weeds and grasses affect the soil?
   A. They make it cooler and wetter. B. They attract animals to it.
   C. They spread seeds on it. D. They add nutrients to it.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that
   A. oak and hickory trees grow taller than pines
   B. weeds and grasses prefer cold climate
   C. pines and grasses can exist together
   D. birds discourage the growth of shrubs
5. Which of the following is a stage of succession as described in the passage?
   A. A forest cut down to build an airport.
   B. A flood washing away a crop of wheat.

C. Wildflowers growing in an unused parking lot.
D. Animals being tamed by children.

6. Which of the following encourages the life of animals?
A. large trees B. pine seedlings C. grasses D. shrubs

7. The word *'originally'* is closest in meaning to
A. specially B. at the first source C. in the first place D. for a short time

8. The word *'sprouting'* is closest in meaning to
A. blossoming B. starting to grow C. flourishing D. nourishing

9. The word *'shielding'* can be replaced by
C. protecting B. hiding C. exposing D. changing

10. Compared to pines, hickories are
A. higher B. shorter
C. as high D. more suitable for the forest floor

C. Choose the best answer to fill in each blank.

The quality of life these days is something most of us take for (1) ______. It takes some radically different experience to (2) ______ this fact home to people. In my (3) ______, it was spending three weeks aboard a yacht with twelve other people, competing in a major sailing race. (4) ______ I was officially a guest, it was (5) ______ clear to me from the start that there was to be no room for passengers, and that I'd have to (6) ______ my weight.

For the first few nights, none of us was able to sleep for more than a couple of hours at a (7) ______ before being rudely awoken by an aggressive command. Then we'd do physically exhausting work in total darkness. Every few minutes we'd be completely soaked to the (8) ______ by a large wave we couldn't see coming. I shared sleeping (9) ______. With six other women, with barely enough room to stretch my legs. Soon I found myself (10) ______ for my comfortable sheets back home, a hot chocolate and a warm bath.

1. A. given B. accepted C. granted D. read
2. A. bring B. push C. sweep D. carry
3. A. example B. instance C. case D. experience
4. A. Although B. However C. But D. Therefore
5. A. done B. taken C. made D. announced
6. A. offer B. move C. use D. pull
7. A. piece B. time C. period D. moment
8. A. flesh B. skin C. bones D. tones
9. A. quarters B. premises C. dormitories D. digs
10. A. desiring B. yearning C. dreaming D. craving

IV. VERBS TENSES AND FORMS: (10 points)

Put the correct forms / tenses of the verbs in brackets

Ask hundreds of people what they (1) __________ (plan) to do on a certain day in August last year, and there (2) __________ (be) only one reply. Provided of course that the people you (3) __________ (ask) (4) __________ (belong) to the Elvis Presley Fan Club. Although the King of Rock and Roll (5) __________ (die) nearly two decades ago, his fan (6) __________ (meet) evry year since then outside his home in Memphis, Tennessee, to show respect for the singer they (7) __________ (love) so much. Fans like Jean Thomas, from Catford in South East London, Jean (8) __________ (visit) Gracelands, the house where Elvis (9) __________ (suffer) his fatal heart attack, twice in the past five years. "The first time I (10) __________ (borrow) money from my Mum, as I (11) __________ (not work) then. But two years ago I (12) __________ (get) married and since then I (13) __________ (work) in my husband Chris's garage. Chris and I (14) __________ (go) together last year, and we (15) __________ (think) of spending two or three months in the USA next year. I (16) __________ (always, want) to visit some of the places where Elvis (17) __________ (perform), like Las Vegas for example.' Jeans says that Elvis (18) __________ (be) her obsession ever since she (19) __________ (be) ten years old, and she (20) __________ (own) every single one of his records, good and bad.

V. PREPOSITIONS AND PARTICLES: (10 points)

A. Complete each sentence with one suitable preposition.

1. It's taking me longer to get __________ the operation than I thought.
2. When the princess kissed the frog, it turned __________ a handsome prince.
3. I really like Joe's dad but I don't get __________ with his mother at all.
4. You shouldn't stay at home so much. Get __________ and make new friends.
5. It'll take me years to save __________ enough money to travel round the country.
6. As soon as she came __________ after the operation, she asked for a drink of water.
7. Bary has come __________ with some good suggestions for raising the money we need.
8. The milk went __________ because it hadn't been put back in the fridge.
9. We had to turn __________ their invitation to lunch as we had a previous engagement.
10. The company was so successful that it took __________ 500 new employees in six months.

B. Complete the passage with suitable prepositions.

An old man was walking (1) __________ the market. He had two baskets of straw hats which he wanted to sell. It was very hot and soon he grew tired. He put (2) __________ his baskets and sat down under a tree. Before long he fell asleep.

At the same time, an old monkey brought a troop of small monkeys out to play. It saw the old man asleep against the tree. It crept softly up to him, picked up a straw hat and put it (3) __________. When the small monkeys saw this, they copied what the old one had done. Then they all climbed (4) __________ the tree and screamed and laughed till they woke the old man up (5) __________ their noise.

The old man opened his eyes. Good gracious! Where had his hats gone? He jumped to his feet and hunted high and low. The naughty monkeys found this very funny and burst (6) __________ _ laughing. The old man looked up and saw the monkeys wearing his hats.

"You mischievous monkeys! Give me (7) __________ my hats at once!" the old man shouted angrily.

When the monkeys saw how cross he was, they screamed even louder. The old man shook his fists and stamped his feet at the monkeys; they imitated him but did not give him back the hats.

The old man did not know what to do next. He took (8) _________ his hat and scratched his head. The monkeys copied him again.

"I know! I know!" the old man thought. He threw his hat on the ground as hard as he could and said. "Ah! This is really too much!"

When the monkeys saw this, they all threw down their hats (9) _________ the top of the tree.

The old man quickly picked up the hats. He put them (10) _________ his baskets and immediately went on his way to the market, this time without stopping to rest.

VI. WORD FORM: (10 points)

A. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

LEARN YOUR JOB SKILLS FROM YOUR TEACHER

A teacher standing at the front of a History class is seldom
teaching history alone. A good teacher is also (1) _______ DEMONSTRATE
self-expression, management ability, (2) _______ skills, COMMUNICATE
and a whole host of other skills that may be (3) _______ USE
for you later in life. There are certain basic (4) _______ that ABLE
everyone needs to have if they are to be (5) _______ in SUCCESS
education, employment and even in social circumstances.
Learning these skills is (6) _______ important at secondary SPECIAL
school level, in order to (7) _______ prepare for further FULL
education or the working world. A minimum level of
(8) _______ is demanded by all employers, colleges and COMPETENT
universities. The more advanced you are in those areas
the more the (9) _______ believes you will be competent. ORGANIZE
These personal (10) _______ skills differ from other school DEVELOP
subjects in that they cannot be taught in isolation from
the rest of the school curriculum.

B. Complete each phrase in bold with one of the words from the box.

concern	trace	likelihood	means	choice	matter
wonder	point	knowing	use		

1. It's unfortunate, but I'm afraid **you give me no** _________
2. By the time the police arrived, **there was no** _________ of the burglars.
3. **It's no** _________ **asking** me the way, I'm only a visitor here.
4. If you will smoke so much **it's no** _________ you have a bad cough.
5. You go home, **there's no** _________ **in** both of us waiting.
6. Mind your own business, **it is no** _________ of yours.
7. As far as we know, the old man has **no** _________ **of support.**
8. **There is really no** _________ what Eric will do next.
9. I couldn't solve the puzzle, **no** _________ **how** hard I tried.
10. At the moment **there is no** _________ of the Prime Minister resigning

VII. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: (10 points)

Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting

1. Sirius, the Dog Star, is the most brightest star in the sky with an absolute
A B
magnitude about twenty-three times that of the Sun
C D

2. Killer whales tend to wander in family clusters that hunt, play, and resting together.
A B C D

3. Some of the most useful resistor material are carbon, metals, and metallic alloys.
A B C D

4. The community of Bethesda, Maryland, was previous known as Darcy's Store.
A B C D

5. J. H. Pratt used group therapy early in the past century when he brought
A B C
tuberculosis patients together to discuss its disease.
D

6. Alloys of gold and copper have been widely using in various types of coins.
A B C D

7. The United States has import all carpet wools in recent years because domestic
A B C
wools are too fine and soft for carpets.
D

8. Banks are rushing to merge because consolidations enable them to slash theirs
A B C
costs and expand.
D

9. That water has a very high specific heat means that, without a large temperature
A B
change, water can add or lose a large number of heat.
C D

10. Benny Goodman was equally talented as both a jazz performer as well as
A B C
classical musician
D

VIII. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

A. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word

The search (1) _________ alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage (2) _________ other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil (3) _________ also an efficient way to dispose of waste.

Experimental work is being done to derive synthetic fuels (4) _________ coal, oil, shale and coal tars. However that process (5) _________ proved to be expensive. Other experiments that are underway to harness power with giant windmills are also (6) _________ tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to receive hydroelectric power (7) _________ from streams and rivers. Fifty years (8) _________ hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four percent. The oceans are another potential sources of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides and waves (9) ________ electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use (10) ________ temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy

B. Fill in the blank with a suitable word to complete the passage

China is the most populous country of the world. Its (1) ________ is approximately 1.3 billion people, which is almost 22% of the (2) ________ population. The population density is high in the southeast: 43 percent of the land contains most of its population. A quarter of the population (3) ________ China is in the middle and lower parts of the Yangtze River, and the population density (4) ________ 663 people per square kilometer. Shanghai is China's largest city, (5) ________ population density reaches 2,118 people per square kilometer.

China's population growth rate has (6) ________ in the past years, although its population is still increasing. In the 1970s, the government started to implement birth (7) ________ programs to the people: late marriage, late childbearing, a one-child family, and a four-year period between two (8) ________ in the countryside where each couple may have more than one child, According to the report of *Major Figures of Population of China*, the annual growth rate of China's population (9) ________ from 25.83% (in 1070) down to 11.21% (in 1994) and to 8.77% (in 1999) in the past 20 years. This should be (10) ________ a great success.

IX. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (20 points)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Monday was the day when the letter arrived.
   It was ……………………………………………………………………
2. His memory gradually failed as he grew old.
   The older ……………………………………………………………………
3. Vitamin intake and intelligence are not connected.
   There *is* ……………………………………………………………………
4. I've forgotten that commentator's name but he's very well-known.
   That commentator, ……………………………………………………………
5. Many school leavers speak English inadequately. (command)
   ……………………………………………………………………………
6. Although the papers claim that they are going to get divorced, they are not. (contrary)
   ……………………………………………………………………………
7. He was not given details of the company's new plans.
   DARK ……………………………………………………………………
   WITHHELD ……………………………………………………………………
8. You must accept the fact that she has left you.
   RESIGN ……………………………………………………………………
   TERMS ……………………………………………………………………

TRƯỜNG THPT KON TUM – KON TUM

PART ONE: PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part has a pronunciation different from that of the other words

1. A. steak B. break C. great D. bread
2. A. food B. too C. good D. soon
3. A. height B. weight C. eight D. vein
4. A. about B. round C. would D. out
5. A. put B. sugar C. push D. butter

B. Pick out the word whose underlined part has the stress pattern different from that of the other words

1. A. collection B. magazine C. electronic D. entertain
2. A. software B. hardware C. magic D. machine
3. A. abandon B. constable C. frequency D. habitat
4. A. mysterious B. historical C. heritage D. particular
5. A. cinema B. calendar C. character D. phonetics

PART TWO: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Word Formation. Put the words in their appropriate form

1. Biomass refers to living and recently dead............... material that can be used as fuel or for industrial production **(biology)**
2. Solar power is used synonymously with solar energy or more............... to refer to the conversion of sunlight into electricity. **(specific)**
3. Liu Xiang arrived at Doha 2006 as one of the greatest athletes in the world and as China's most............... sportsperson. **(celebration)**
4. Mr Sinnott said teachers needed extra support to deal with violence and drugs and urged the government to help by............... poverty. **(tackle)**
5. Warwick University,............... 1,500 teachers for the National Union of Teachers, found those finding drugs on pupils weekly had doubled. **(interview)**
6. Plastics from biomass, like some recently............... to dissolve in seawater, are made the same way as petroleum-based plastics, are actually cheaper to manufacture and meet or exceed most performance standards. **(develop)**
7. Although fossil fuels have their origin in ancient biomass, they are not considered biomass by the generally accepted............... **(define)**
8. A growing number of pupils are taking............... weapons and drugs into a hard core of schools in troubled areas, research suggests. **(offend)**
9. Scientists continue to look for ways to cure the............... form of bird flu virus. **(dead)**
10. If successfully..............., the vaccine could be used to look for cases in affected areas. **(market)**

B. Put in a suitable preposition

1. He said there were troubled schools............... rural areas and on edges of large towns as well.
2. He added that schools should be drugs and weapons-free and their discovery...... pupils should lead to permanent exclusion.

3. Four years earlier, he was a relatively unknown 19 year-old as he won gold............... Busan 2002.
4. Solar energy technologies harness the sun's energy............... practical ends.
5. Most commonly, biomass refers............... plant matter grown for use as biofuel, but it also includes plant or animal matter used for production of fibres, chemicals or heat
6. He was recently divorced, and had not asked a woman............... for over seventeen years
7. I wanted to see that movie but never got............... to it
8. Our kids kept begging us to take them to the beach, and finally we gave...............
9. What you're asking me to do goes............... everything I believe in.
10. He was a real friend to see me............... my long illness.

C. Use the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets

1. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I was a child, but I (**forget**) it all
2. Where are my car keys? This is the third time I (**lose**) them today
3. Now I understand what you (**try**) to say!
4. Molly's fed up because she injured her ankle when she (**jog**) this morning. So she cannot dance
5. One day, when he (**wait**) at a station he noticed a small boy playing by the track.
6. Jenny's really excited about going to Spain. She (**not/ be**) there before, although she (**study**) Spanish for several years
7. The seminars and talks were extremely interesting and it was obvious that all the speakers (**prepare**) their material very thoroughly
8. I (**not pay**) for my ticket yet. How much (**I/ owe**) you?

D. Multiple Choices

1. These figures give you some idea of the cost of............... your car for one year
A. controlling B. handling C. managing D. maintaining
2. It can take up to three months to............... a man to do this specialist work
A. guide B. raise C. train D. learn
3. In today's paper it............... that we shall have an election this year
A. says B. admits C. expresses D. proposes
4. I had to pay............... on a carpet I brought in through Customs today
A. taxes B. rates C. fines D. duty
5. The child was............... by a lorry on the safety crossing in the main street
A. knocked out B. run across C. run out D. knocked down
6. It was the longest film I have ever seen: it............... three hours
A. lasted B. stayed C. finished D. completed
7. We were so late we............... had time to catch the train
A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. simply
8. Tropical diseases are comparatively............... in Europe
A. scarce B. rare C. slight D. few
9. I was so pleased to have the............... to visit your country
A. opportunity B. necessity C. destiny D. possibility
10. He asked if we would............... to share the room
A. accept B. consider C. agree D. approve

E. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the one given

1. I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you
→ If
2. When I picked up my pen I found that the nib had broken
→ On
3. There is no danger that you will fall from the verandah
→ There is no danger of
4. He is a man of extreme honesty
→ He is
5. If I had not had help, I should not have been able to find my way
→ Without
6. When the weather is cold, I wear a jersey
→ In
7. The news that he would be going to university pleased him very much
→ The news of
8. I do physical training because I want to keep fit
→ I do physical training in
9. The sea was so cold that we couldn't swim
→ The sea was too
10. He felt too ill to get up
→ He did not

F. Rewrite the following sentences using exactly the words in the brackets

1. 'I'm so sorry I'm late', Ben said (**APOLOGIZED**)
2. Not having heard the weather forecast, John was surprised by the snow (**AS**)
3. You have disobeyed; you will therefore be punished (**AS A RESULT**)
4. According to our records, the money was paid two months ago (**SHOW**)
5. His real identity will always remain a secret (**NO ONE**)
6. She is a far more serious student now than she used to be (**STUDIES**)
7. With the exception of Maggie's husband, everyone is here (**APART**)
8. Even if we don't like the idea, we'll have to go with him (**WHETHER**)
9. Which of the two books would you prefer? (**RATHER**)
10. Your car doesn't give as much trouble as mine (**LESS**)

PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test: Fill in each numbered blank with one appropriate word

My father waved me goodbye and the bus set off. The person sitting (1).............. to me was a government engineer going to Peshawar to inspect the road. He said that travelling by bus was (2)................ excellent way to test the road.

We passed many villages (3)................ the way and stopped once or (4)................ to buy cold drinks, because it was very hot and dusty. The countryside was brown and dry and (5).............. were long stretches (6)................ no people or villages in sight. We (7)........... to stop once at some road works, too, which make my companion very happy

Most of (8)................ were dozing in the afternoon heat when we were woken by a sudden noise, which (9)................ like a shot from a gun. As the bus swerved and then stopped at the side of the road, I remembered all the stories I (10)............ heard about bands of robbers who used to attack travellers on deserted roads (11)................ this. Many of the other passengers looked as bewildered and frightened as I (12)................ have looked

My neighbor, however, reassured me 'Nothing to worry about. Just a burst tyre. But we shall have to wait (13)................ he changes the wheel'

My cousin Anwar met me at the bus station. 'Well, there you (14)................,' he said. 'I was beginning to wonder what had (15)................ to you'

B. Read the passage and choose the correct answer

Agriculture in the West and South of the United States has traditionally been supported by migrant workers who migrate or move from area to area according to the crops that need harvesting. Many Chinese, Filipino, and Mexican immigrants became migrant workers when they first arrived in the United States. Often they had problems with the English language or no skills that they could immediately use in the new country

A person looking objectively at the living conditions of these workers might say that their way of life was little better than slavery. They were housed in substandard conditions, received wages far below the minimum, and had no medical or insurance benefits. The migrant workers had no labour unions that could bargain for better wages, better hours, or improved working conditions. They had no money and no power with which to bargain with their employers. Employers were making fortunes by the sweat of their workers' brows. It took an idealistic, determined young man named Cesar Chavez to change the **plight** of the migrant worker forever.

1. Which of the following correctly describes migrant workers?
   A. Only Mexicans were permitted to work on crops
   B. Living and working conditions were generally poor
   C. The workers usually stayed in one place for many years
   D. All the workers were fluent in English
2. Which of the following describes the work done by migrant workers?
   A. It required skilled labours
   B. It could only be done by native-born Americans
   C. It was closely supervised by national labour unions
   D. It was low paid, and working conditions were poor

3. It can be inferred from the final sentence of the passage that
   A. the conditions described are still the same today
   B. migrant workers will always live like slaves
   C. conditions for migrant workers are better now than before the work of Cesar Chavez
   D. there is no longer any need for migrant workers
4. The next paragraph of this passage will probably be
   A. a history of agriculture in the United States
   B. a listing of the countries migrant workers come from
   C. a lesson in English as a foreign language
   D. the changes brought about by Cesar Chavez
5. '**Plight**' means
   A. a difficult condition B. poverty C. distress D. happiness

PART FOUR: WRITING

Insert additional words and make any changes necessary in the following sets of words and phrases to produce sentences which, when put together, read like a complete letter

Dear Mother and Father,

1. You/ be/ pleased/ hear that I/ meet/ London Airport/ Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and/ son Michael
2. Before I/ arrive it/ rain for a week
3. But/ Sunday/ the sun shine/ the first time
4. Last Tuesday they take me/ Buckingham Palace
5. I see/ the Changing of the Guard and listen/ the band
6. Then we go/ Hyde Park/ have lunch/ restaurant
7. After we/ eat/ go for a walk/ see the Serpentine Lake
8. While we/ walk/ I buy a postcard/ I enclose/ this letter
9. London have many interesting places/ see and I/ enjoy/ be here very much
10. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Michael ask me/ give/ their kind regards

Love,
Carl

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – KHÁNH HÒA

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. wilderness B. mileage C. licence D. kite
2. A. export B. exhale C. exhibit D. prevalence
3. A. pneumonia B. Portugese C. suitable D. nephew
4. A. explosion B. expense C. explore D. expectation
5. A. latex B. vacancy C. wagon D. came

Pick out the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from the others.

6. A. widespread B. alternative C. guitarist D. semester
7. A. percentage B. forefinger C. transform D. peninsula
8. A. instinctively B. institute C. instrument D. intake
9. A. skyscraper B. socialize C. strategic D. substitute
10. A. ambassador B. authoritative C. referring D. mischievous

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and choose the best answers

Passage 1

The adage that "a woman's place is in the home" no longer applies to the dauntless ladies in space. The first woman in space was a Soviet who orbited the earth with a male companion in 1963 and landed unscathed after a three-day sojourn aboard a spacecraft. Seemingly, it was inevitable that another Soviet woman would repeat her feat. The second woman in space was Svetlana Savitskaya, a parachutist and test pilot, who served as researcher aboard Soviet Soyuz T-7, which had a rendezvous with Salyut 7, the space station in which the longest manned orbital flight was completed.

Ms. Savitskaya's aptitude for space travel was patent in her past experience in aviation. Holder of several women's records in aviation, she had flown sundry types of aircraft and made over 500 parachute jumps. Her father was a Soviet Air Force marshal, and her husband a pilot. Without a qualm she boarded the spacecraft with her commander, Lieutenant Colonel Leonid Popov, and another **rookie** astronaut who was the flight engineer.

Soviet authorities announced that they were looking forward to gaining further information about the **"weaker sex"**, so-called in the Soviet newspaper Tass, under the stressful conditions of space travel. Sex, however, is not considered an impediment but rather a benefit in space, for the Soviets have **lauded** women for their precision and accuracy in carrying out experiments.

As planned, the Americans put their first woman in space in mid-1983. Sally Ride was their choice. Ms. Ride joined the NASA program with five other women and thirty four men to train as astronauts in the space shuttle program. She faces an epoch when space travel will no longer be a glamorous adventure but rather a commonplace day's work.

1. The word "**rookie**" is closest in meaning to
   (A) well-known (B) novice (C) experienced (D) practicing
2. You can infer that women have been included in the space program as a result of
   (A) public outcry (B) their husbands
   (C) their qualifications (D) their ability of working under stress
3. Soviet authorities apparently think that men and women are
   (A) equal (B) different (C) weaker (D) inevitable
4. The Soviet Salyut 7 was
   (A) joined by Soyuz T-7 (B) manned by a woman
   (C) an experiment (D) a training craft
5. Ms. Savitskaya was chosen to travel into space because
   (A) her father was in the Soviet Air Force and her husband was a pilot
   (B) she was dauntless
   (C) her ability to endure stress and her precicision in doing experiments.
   (D) she was experienced in aviation
6. How did you know whether the statement "Ms. Savitskaya showed no fear of space travel"is true or false?
   (A) It was stated. (B) It was implied.
   (C) No information was given.
7. From the use of the term "weaker sex", you can infer that the Soviets
   (A) think that Soviet women are not strong
   (B) entertain a bias against women
   (C) think that Soviet men are better than women
   (D) question the women's movement
8. The word "**lauded**" is closest in meaning to
   (A) recruited (B) promoted (C) evaluated (D) praised
9. An American woman has traveled
   (A) to the moon (B) to NASA
   C) in the space shuttle (D) with the Soviets
10. Space travel will soon be
    (A) glamorous (B) adventuresome
    (C) an everyday experience (D) a lot of work

Passage 2

In the course of history, human inventions have dramatically increased the average amount of energy available for use **per person**. Primitive peoples in cold regions burned wood and animal dung to heat their caves, cook food, and drive off animals by fire. The first step toward the developing of more efficient fuels was taken when people discovered that they could use vegetable oils and animal fats in lieu of gathered or cut wood. Charcoal gave off a more intensive heat than wood and was more easily obtainable than organic fats. The Greeks first began to use coal for metal smelting in the 4th century, but it did not come into extensive use until the industrial Revolution.

In the 1700s, at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, most energy used in the United States and other nations undergoing industrialization was obtained from perpetual and renewable sources, such as wood, water streams, domesticated animal labor, and wind. These were predominantly locally available supplies. By mid-1800s, 91 percent of all commercial energy consumed in the United States and European countries was obtained from wood. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, coal became a major energy source and replaced wood in industrializing countries. Although in most regions and climate zones wood was more readily accessible than coal, the latter represents a more concentrated source of energy. In 1910, natural gas and oil firmly replaced coal as the main source of fuel because they are lighter and, therefore, cheaper to transport. They burned more cleanly than coal and polluted less. Unlike coal, oil could be refined to manufacture liquid fuels for vehicles, a very important consideration in the early 1900s, when the automobile arrived on the scene.

By 1984, nonrenewable fossil fuels, such as oil, coal, and natural gas, provided over 82 percent of the commercial and industrial energy used in the world. Small amounts of energy were derived from nuclear fission, and the remaining 16 percent came from burning direct perpetual and renewable fuels, such as biomass. Between 1700 and 1986, a large number of countries shifted from the use of energy from local sources to a centralized generation of hydropower and solar energy converted to electricity. The energy derived from nonrenewable fossil fuels has been increasingly produced in one location and transported to another, as in the case with most automobile fuels. In countries with private, rather than public transportation, the age of nonrenewable fuels has created a dependency on a finite resource that will have to be replaced.

Alternative fuel sources are numerous, and shale oil and hydrocarbons are just two examples. The extraction of shale oil from large deposits in Asian and European regions has proven to be labor consuming and costly. The resulting product is sulfur- and nitrogen rich, and large-scale extractions are presently **prohibitive**. Similarly, the extraction of hydrocarbons from tar sands in Alberta and Utah is complex. Semi-solid hydrocarbons cannot be easily separated from the sandstone and limestone that carry them, and modern technology is not sufficiently versatile for a large-scale removal of the material. However, both sources of fuel may eventually be needed as petroleum prices continue to rise and limitations in fossil fuel availability make alternative deposits more attractive.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
   (A) Applications of various fuels (B) Natural resources and fossil fuels
   (C) A history of energy use (D) A historical overview of energy rates
2. The phrase "**per person**" is closest in meaning to
   (A) per capita (B) per household (C) per family (D) per one
3. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that
   (A) coal mining was essential for primitive peoples
   (B) the Greeks used coal in industrial production
   (C) the development of efficient fuels was a gradual process
   (D) the discovery of efficient fuels was mostly accidental
4. In line 5, the phrase "in lieu" is closest in meaning to
   (A) in spite (B) in place (C) in every way (D) in charge
5. The author of the passage implies that in the 1700s, sources of energy were
   (A) used for commercial purposes (B) used in various combinations
   (C) not derived from mineral deposits (D) not always easy to locate
6. According to the passage, what was the greatest advantage of oil as fuel?
   (A) It was a concentrated source of energy.
   (B) It was lighter and cheaper than coal.
   (C) It replaced wood and coal and reduced pollution.
   (D) It could be converted to automobile fuel.
7. According to the passage, the sources of fossil fuels will have to be replaced because
   (A) they need to be transported (B) they are not efficient
   (C) their use is centralized (D) their supply is limited
8. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 20th century, energy was obtained primarily from
   (A) fossil fuels (B) nuclear fission
   (C) hydraulic and solar sources (D) burning biomass
9. The author of the passage implies that alternative sources of fuel are currently
   (A) being explored (B) being used for consumption
   (C) available in few locations (D) examined on a large scale
10. The word '**prohibitive**" is closest in meaning to
    (A) prohibited (B) provided (C) too expensive (D) too expedient

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Choose the word that best fits each space.

BRINGING THE SUN TO VILLAGE

A village at the foothills of the Italian Alps that sees no sun for nearly three months a year is to (1).................. its winters by using a giant mirror to reflect sunshine onto its main square.

This week, the 197 inhabitants of Viganella, which is buried in the narrow Antrona valley, north of Turin, will gather for the arrival of a tailor-made (2)..................of steel 8m wide and 5m high. It will be flown by helicopter to a (3)................. spot on the mountainside.

The mayor, Pierfranco Midali, who is spearheading the project, is (4)................. that the hamlet will no longer have to suffer from the complete absence of direct sunlight for 83 days a year, from November 11 to February 2.

Midali first (5)..................the ball rolling with a (6).................. he made seven years ago, after he (7).................. a sundial for the facade of the parish church. He told the architect who made this that if he could think of a solution to bring the sun to Viganella, he would (8).................. it all the way.

Weighing more than a ton, and (9).................. on the nearby Colna Peak, the mirror will reflect the sun's rays onto the village square half a mile away and light up an area of 30 square metres for at least six hours a day. The mirror's maker has (10)................ it will stand up to the strongest winds and will last at least 30 years.

1. A enlighten B reduce C brighten D lift
2. A material B layer C piece D sheet
3. A positioned B designated C best D intentional
4. A confident B ensured C convinced D ascertaining
5. A threw B dropped C set D keep
6. A word B comment C saying D speech
7. A commissioned B placed C ordered D paid
8. A hold B carry C support D stand
9. A held B positioned C lain D dropped
10. A insured B thought C guaranteed D hoped

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Give the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

Farmers, as we all (1)............... (know), (2) (have)............... a hard time of it in Britain lately, and (3)............... (turn) to new ways of earning income from their land. This (4)............... (involve) not only planting new kinds of crops, but some strange ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing. Yes, you (5)................ (hear) me correctly! A farmer in the West of England now (6)................ (hold) sheep races on a regular basis, and during the past year over 100,000 people (7)............... (turn up) to watch the proceedings. "I (8)................. (pass) the farm on my way to the sea for a holiday", one punter told me, "and I (9)................. (think) I'd have a look. I (10)............... (not believe) it was serious, to tell you the truth." According to a regular visitor, betting on sheep is more interesting than betting on horses. "At proper horse races everyone (11)................ (already study) the forms of the horses in advance, and there are clear favourites. But nobody (12)............... (hear) anything about these sheep! Most people (13)............ (find) it difficult to tell one from another in any case." I (14)................ (stay) to watch the races, and I must admit that I (15)............... (find) it quite exciting. In a typical race, half a dozen sheep (16)................. (race) downhill over a course of about half a mile. Food (17)................ (wait) for them at the other end of the track, I ought to add! The sheep (18)................ (run) surprisingly fast, although presumably they (19)............... (not eat) for a while just to give them some motivation. At any rate, the crowd around me (20)............. (obviously enjoy) their day out at the races, judging by their happy faces and the sense of excitement.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Part 1

Read the following passage and fill the gaps with appropriate prepositions.

The hazards of extreme weather conditions discourage most walkers (1)............ venturing into the hills in winter. The mere thought of having to contend (2)............ snow and ice on mountain slopes, or even being confronted (3)............. an avalanche is enough to dampen the spirits of even the most experienced of climbers. For those few adventurous souls who do insist on climbing in winter, however, a course in winter mountaineering skills lessens the dangers.

John White's Mountain School in Cumbria offers in short course which introduces beginners (4)................ winter climbing. Anyone is eligible (5)............ the Winter Walking Skills course, provided they are in good health. Those who participate in the sessions are taught basic navigation skills, winter skills (such as how to dig a snow hole), the use of ice-axes and crampons, and mountain first aid. This last subject, of course, is (6) .... particular importance. The necessity of learning how to recognise and deal with hypothermia and frostbite effectively, for example, is impressed (7)................ all the students who enrol (8)................ the course. More advanced courses are also (9) .... offer at John White's school. The Winter Mountaineering course, for example, is geared (10).................. who are experienced in climbing.

Part 2

Fill in the gaps with suitable adverb particles.

1. I look .... her as one of the family.
2. I don't think she is .... the level of the rest of the class.
3. She is a good secretary but she was kept .... by her ignorance of languages.
4. He came .... to my way of thinking after a good deal of argument.
5. He broke .... completely on hearing of his daughter's death.
6. She is always running .... her friends behind their backs. She won't have any friends left.
7. We had to fall .... dried milk as fresh milk wasn't available.
8. He took .... tennis and became very keen on it.

III. WORD FORMS

Give the correct form of the word in brackets.

Part 1

1. It is very .... to wear charity bracelets these days. (TREND)
2. The .... included parades, sports and musical gatherings. (FESTIVAL)
3. It was a public holiday and everyone was in .... mood. (CELEBRATE)
4. The collection will give the tralellers the opprtunity to .... and relive the journey.(REMINISCENT)
5. Among recognized ...., maps are rarer than stamps but they have their avid enthusiasts and admirers. (COLLECT)
6. What a .... neighbor. He is always talking about other people's private lives. (GOSSIP)
7. .... is Einstein's theory of the universe based on the principle that all movements are related. (RELATE)
8. Maria, the ...., won the women's 25 km cross-country cycling in the 22nd SEA Games. (PHILLIPINES)
9. The word "bogus" first appeared in print in 1827 when it meant a machine for making .... of coins. (FORGE)
10. Some hotels suffered quite serious .... caused by their guests. (BREAK)

Part 2

Fill in each space with the correct form of a word picked out from the box.

foresee	*hotel*	*illusion*	*monument*	*able*
maximum	*pay*	*disaster*	*inspire*	*amateur*

THE PROFESSIONAL TOURIST

Travel and tourism are addictive and their impact on our lives is truly (1)............... Despite the fact that mass tourism set out as a simple but harmless way of (2).............. people to see the world and broaden their horizons, our desire to (3).............. every travelling opportunity that presents itself has had a wholly (4).............. impact on our attitudes towards life in general and on the world we live in. In no way could this impact have been accurately predicted, even 30 years ago.

No matter how (5)........... our miserable destination may be, or how (6)............ we are by the vagaries of transport systems; no matter what trouble our (7)............. of debts due to over-ambitious holiday spending may lead us into, there is nothing (8).............. about our desire to make our fantasies realities. Millions of people like (9).............. and property owners depend on the tourist industry for their livelihood. A decrease in the popularity of tourism would be nothing short of (10)..............

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of major limiting factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increased desertification and the loss of former arable lands. Consequently, those plant species are well adapted to survive in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in developing more efficient crops to grow in marginally arable lands.

Plants use several mechanics to ensure their survival in desert environments some involve purely mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, small leaf size, and extensive root system. Some of adaptations are related with chemical mechanism. Many plants, such as cactuses, have internal gums which give them water retaining properties. Another chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts like a cover to protect the plant which prevents loss of internal moisture.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

Passage 1

YOGA

There can be hardly anyone who has not heard of yoga, and, (1).............. you are 16 or 60, you can reap the benefits of taking it (2).............. as a hobby. Yoga has been developed by Hinduism and is a system of training the body and the mind. Its goal is to make it easier for people to remove all distractions which hinder reaching that state of mind and body by which they can live a life of the spirit in union (3).............. their maker. Reaching this state is (4).............. more difficult than might be imagined. For this reason, the training is divided into (5) ...., which become gradually harder and harder. The aim of taking part in the physical training is to bring the body (6).............. complete control in such areas as the (7).................... of breathing and the flexibility of muscles, (8).............. of which play an important part in controlling our overall movements. The stress (9).............. mental training, as well as physical body behaviour, make undisturbed concentration possible. Anyone trained in this way is called a yogi. So what are we waiting for? Maybe it's (10).............. we all headed for the nearest yoga class and started training now!

Passage 2

Light up your face with gladness

Are you frowning as you read this? Habitual frowners may not even be aware that their foreheads are creased, and will need to touch their brows to (1)..................... out. A permanent frown is forbidding and unattractive, yet it is very easy to get into the (2)......................... of frowning. You cart stop yourself by placing your hand on your forehead to check whether your brow is smooth (3)..................... you happen to be reading or watching television. In this way, you can begin to unlearn a negative piece of body language, and if you suffer from headaches, you should find yourself suffering from them much (4)..........................

Smiling at yourself may make you feel a little bit self-conscious - but it works! Next time you are (5)............................ the weather, physically or emotionally, you call test for (6)........................... the therapeutic powers of smiling. Each time the expression fades from your face, try again and again (7)............................ you begin to notice an improvement in yourself. In a large number of cases, this simple technique will produce noticeable benefits in a short space of time – and it's free.

As well as cheering yourself up, smiling at someone else can help (8)............................ of you to feel better, for a smile tends to call forth an answering smile. One of the reasons why we are attracted to smiling faces is because they can affect our autonomic nervous system. Facial expressions and moods are catching, (9)........................ we are not simply registering that someone is cheerful or cross - we are experiencing the same emotion. If you are always surrounded by miserable people with long faces, you are more (10)........................ to suffer depressive feelings yourself eventually.

VI. SENTENCE TRANFORMATION.

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. When he was at his most successful, the president had enormous influence.
   At ....
2. I don't know what 's happened to Andrew. He is normally on time for an important meeting.
   It is most unlike ....
3. There will be always differences of opinion even between friends.
   Differences ....
4. Why didn't you tell me about the party. I was free on Saturday.
   Had ....
5. My uncle did not suffer from his experience. (NONE)
   My uncle was ... .
6. Tim was always an optimist even when things were going wrong.
   Tim invariably looked...
7. I really admire you for your improvement. (HAT)
   I ....
8. David feels uncomfortable in front of all those people. (ILL)
   David seems really...
9. I promised him that the situation wouldn't be repeated in the future. (WORD)
   I..
10. Don't be upset by what she said. (HEART)
    Don't ....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU - ĐĂK LĂK

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

i. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. considerate B. candidate C. associate D. adequate
2. A. undermine B. determine C. discipline D. examine
3. A. noise B. lose C. clothes D. louse
4. A. award B. fort C. distort D. pottery
5. A. sing B. thank C. window D. wing

ii. Choose the word with the different stress pattern.

1. A. politician B. genetics C. artificial D. controversial
2. A. acceptable B. capable C. serious D. vehicle
3. A. consistent B. frequently C. happening D. popular
4. A. annoyance B. develop C. tomorrow D. sacrifice
5. A. exchange B. expectant C. tolerance D. mistaken

II. READING COMPREHENSION:

Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer that you think fits best.

Reading 1:

Martin Luther King, Jr., is well-known for his work in civil rights and for his many famous speeches, among which is his moving "I Have A Dream" speech. But fewer people know much about King's childhood. M.L., as he was called, was born in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, at the home of his maternal grandfather. M.L.'s grandfather purchased their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909, twenty years before M.L. was born. His grandfather allowed the house to be used as a meeting place for a number of organizations dedicated to the education and social advancement of blacks. M.L. grew up in this atmosphere, with his home being used as a community gathering place, and was no doubt influenced by it.

M.L.'s childhood was not especially eventful. His father was a minister and his mother was a musician. He was the second of three children, and he attended all-black schools in a black neighborhood. The neighborhood was not poor, however. Auburn Avenue was an area of banks, insurance companies, builders, jewelers, tailors, doctors, lawyers, and other businesses and services. Even in the face of Atlanta's segregation, the district thrived. Dr. King never forgot the community spirit he had known as a child, nor did he forget the racial prejudice that was a huge barrier keeping black Atlantans from mingling with whites.

1. What is this passage mainly about?
   A. The prejudice that existed in Atlanta. B. M.L.'s grandfather.
   C. Martin Luther King's childhood. D. The neighborhood King grew up in.
2. When was M.L. born?
   A. 1909 B. 1929 C. 1949
   D. 20 years after his parents had met
3. According to the author, King was influenced by _______.

A. community spirit B. black lawyers C. his mother D. his speeches

4. What is Martin Luther King well-known for?
   A. His publications. B. His neighborhood.
   C. His childhood. D. His work in civil rights.
5. According to the author, M.L. _______.
   A. had a difficult childhood.
   B. was a good musician as a child.
   C. loved to listen to his grandfather speak.
   D. grew up in a relatively rich area of Atlanta.
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A. Auburn was a commercial area.
   B. M.L.'s grandfather built their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909.
   C. M.L. grew up in a rich, black neighborhood.
   D. M.L.'s childhood was uneventful.
7. What prevented blacks from mingling with whites in Atlanta at that time?
   A. Their social status. B. Their poverty.
   C. Their illiteracy. D. The racial prejudice.
8. From the passage we can infer that
   A. M.L.'s father was a church member.
   B. people gathered at M.L.'s to perform religious rituals.
   C. M.L.'s father's father purchased their home on Auburn Avenue.
   D. M.L. had a bitter childhood.
9. M.L. was _________ by the atmosphere in which he grew up.
   A. not affected at all B. doubted C. certainly influenced D. prejudiced
10. M.L. was of _________ origin.
    A. American B. Asian C. African D. European

Reading 2:

The Moon revolves once on its axis each time it orbits the Earth, thus always presenting the same face to Earthbound observers. However, even to the unaided eye, this unchanging face shows two contrasting types of landscape – dark, plain-like areas of low relief, and brighter, decidedly more rugged regions which cover about two-thirds of the surface. Early astronomers mistakenly referred to the smooth dark areas as marina (or seas), giving the name terrace (or lands) to the bright upland regions. The terms have persisted since, even though the Moon's surface has long been known to be completely waterless.

1. The Moon's revolution is responsible for ______.
   A. the way it orbits the Sun
   B. the way its own axis is referred to
   C. the way Earthbound people can observe it
   D. the way it is presented in history books
2. To us the Moon's face ______.
   A. never changes B. changes as we move our position.
   C. always changes D. sometimes changes

3. On the Moon there are ______.
A. many kinds of landscapes
B. light and dark areas
C. very few contrasts
D. only low plains to be observed

4. One third of the face of the Moon we can see is composed of ______.
A. very rough areas B. light areas C. low-lying areas D. upland areas

5. The dark areas are ______ the brighter regions.
A. as high as B. higher than C. lower than D. no information

6. One mistake early astronomers made was ______.
A. to confuse the words marina and terrace
B. to ignore the smooth dark areas
C. to consider some areas to be seas
D. to think that the upland regions were bright

7. The word *unaided* in the passage is nearest in meaning to ______.
A. normal B. naked C. helpless D. weak

8. Which of the statements is not true?
A. The Moon completes a revolution on its axis each time it orbits the Earth.
B. Earthbound observers cannot see the other side of the moon.
C. There are seas on the moon.
D. The low-lying areas cover about one-third of the Moon's surface.

9. The terms *marina* and *terrace* ______.
A. are still used B. are no longer used C. are wrong D. are mistaken

10. It is probable that the paragraph after the passage discusses ______.
A. the revolutions of the Moon on its axis
B. the use of incorrect terminology in history
C. the different views of early astronomers
D. the upland regions, the terrace of the Moon

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST:

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.

SPECTATOR SPORTS

A surprising number of popular spectator sports, for example football or baseball, (1) ______ in Europe or the USA in the 19th century. This did not happen by chance. It was the results of changes in the (2) ______ people lived in those places at that time. Until then more people lived in the country than in towns. They worked in small groups and had no (3) ______ time off. All this changed with the growth of factories and industry in the 19th century, first in Europe and then in the USA. For the first time most people began to live in towns, and they (4) ______ themselves with regular free time. They had more leisure time than (5) ______ before. This resulted (6) ______ the need for organised entertainment. Suitable games developed or were invented, typically team games, in which the crowds could (7) ______ sides and become involved. This gave people some of the entertainment they needed in their free time. The (8) ______ explosion in TV, with the introduction of satellite and cable channels, has caused an increase in (9) ______ for sports as entertainment. The money TV has brought to games such as football, tennis and baseball (10) ______ that spectator sports will certainly go on playing an important part in our lives.

1. A. started B. stemmed C. came D. appeared
2. A. manner B. style C. method D. way
3. A. steady B. square C. regular D. normal
4. A. found B. realised C. presented D. noticed
5. A. just B. having C. ever D. previously
6. A. from B. by C. with D. in
7. A. choose B. take C. select D. decide
8. A. recent B. late C. lately D. latest
9. A. need B. requirement C. request D. demand
10. A. signifies B. concludes C. means D. states

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS: *Use the correct tense and form of the verb provided to fit each gap.*

Dear Sir,

I (1) ______ (write) to you three weeks ago, (2) ______ (ask) about conditions of entry into your college. You (3) ______ (reply), (4) ______ (enclose) an enrolment form, which I (5) ______ (fill) up and (6) ______ (return) without delay. Since then, however, I (7) ______ (hear) nothing and I (8) ______ (begin) to wonder if my application (9) ______ (go) astray.

You please (10) ______ (check) that you (11) ______ (receive) it, and if you haven't, please send me another enrolment form. If, on the other hand, you (12) ______ (reveive) my application but (13) ______ (not decide) whether to accept me as a student or not, I (14) ______ (be) very grateful if you (15) ______ (tell) me when I may expect to hear your decision. Finally, if my application (16) ______ (already/be) refused, I (17) ______ (like) to be informed as soon as possible because if I do not get into your college I (18) ______ (have) to apply to another and the sooner I (19) ______ (do) this, the better chance I (20) ______ (have) of being accepted.

Yours faithfully,

P. Smith

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

Fill in the blanks with the corrects particles.

1. He joined ______ only because some of his friends had joined the army, too.
2. If the weather doesn't clear ______ we'll have to knock ______ early; we can't work in the rain.
3. It isn't fair to shout the speaker ______ without giving him a chance to explain.
4. She was offered a flat in a modern block and jumped ______ the chance.
5. I'll pay for both of us and you can settle ______ afterwards.
6. They offered to pay half the expenses and he closed ______ the offer at once.
7. Mom's having a day's holiday; we're waiting ______ her for a change.
8. Since she got married she seems to have dropped ______ all social activities.

9. Before you sign the contract, bear ________ mind that you won't be able to change anything later.
10. It took him two hours to come ________ after the blow to his head.
11. Once he had signed the agreement, he won't be able to back ________ ________ the scheme.
12. That chair isn't strong. Do you think it's ________ ________ your weight?
13. Whenever he runs ________ ________ a difficulty he comes to me for helps.
14. He may be sorry, but that won't make ________ ________ the damage he has done.

III. WORD FORMS:

i. Complete each of these sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses:

1. He is much too ________ to be entrusted with such a complicated task. (RELY)
2. He was too ________ to tell his teacher about the stupid mistake. (SHAME)
3. To his great loss, his wife died in ____ when she was only 24 years old. (CHILD)
4. I ________ this morning, and was late for school. (SLEEP)
5. A holiday in American can be ________ cheap. (SURPRISE)
6. My grandfather ________ my grandmother by five years. (LIVE)
7. ________ about the company's future meant that few people wanted to invest money in it. (CERTAIN)
8. The crowd showed its ________ by shouting insults at the players. (APPROVE)
9. The cost of ________ must be paid by the buyer. (CARRY)
10. Please ________ our letter of the 14th. We have not had a reply. (KNOW)

ii. Fill in each blank with the correct form of a word in the box.

residence – local – inhabitants – disastrous – discovery – dispose – death – neglectful – chemistry – persistence

During the 20th century, pollution evolved from a mainly (1) ________ problem to one of global consequences in which pollutants not only (2) ________ in the environment, but also changed atmospheric and climatic conditions. The Minamata Bay (3) ________ was the first major indication that humans would need to pay more attention to their waste products and waste (4) ________ practices, in particular, hazardous waste disposal. In the years that followed, many more instances of (5) ________ or carelessness resulted in dangerous levels of contamination. In 1976, an explosion at a (6) ________ factory in Seveso, Italy, released clouds of toxic dioxin into the area, exposing hundreds of (7) ________ and killing thousands of animals that ate exposed food. In 1978, it was (8) ________ that the Love Canal housing development in New York State was built on a former chemical waste dump. The development was declared (9) ________. The world's worst industrial accident occurred in Bhopal, India, in 1984. A (10) ________ gas leaked from an American chemical plant, killing more than 3,800 people and injuring more than 200,000.

II. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Identify the ten errors in the following passage.

Tony had always wanted to explore the foothills of Himalayas. So when he was offered an early retirement package by his firm, he decided to take advantage of the opportunity. First, he needed to get really fit, so he spent a month to train in the Lake District. When he could run up Buttermere Fell without stopping, he considered he was ready. He booked a trip with a well-known trekking company and flew out to Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. His group were planning to trek in the Annapurna region, but unfortunately the Nepalese was beginning to get worried about the amount of damage being made to their ancient mountains by the constant pummelling of climbers feet. So they temporarily suspended permission for foreigners to climb or use the footpaths in the area. The group leader was very apologetic, but he laid on rafting on River Trisuli and sightseeing in the capital.

After a few days, the authoriries lifted their ban, and Tony was able to trek through some of the world's most beautiful sceneries, with breathtaken views of the Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga. At night, the group accommodated in simple village rooms and ate with the Nepalese.

Most of the group were more experience trekkers than Tony, and several of them had visited this region before. All in all, Tony reckoned it was the most exciting experience he'd ever had, and vowed to return to Nepal at the very first opportunity.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passages. Use only one word in each space.

Passage 1

TAKING IT EASY

Society has changed in many ways since the (1) ________ of computers, and people's lives at home and at the office have been affected. Most people are working for (2) ________ hours per week than they used to, and manufacturers and advertising agencies are becoming more interested in how people spend this extra leisure time. One recent report stated that, (3) ________ the number of hobbies had not increased, each hobby had become much more specialized.

A second finding is that nowadays, many managers would rather spend time with their families than stay late in the office every day. Home life is seen to be just as (4) ________ as working. Some companies now (5) ________ managers take their annual holidays even if they don't want to, because it leads to such an (6) ________ in their (7) ________ if they have some rest.

In spite of these changes, some people are (8) ________ harder than ever before. The standard of exams is getting higher, and increased competition is (9) ________ it harder to get into university than it was 20 years ago. Schoolchildren and students are now having to work so hard that in many cases they work (10) ________ hours than their parents.

Passage 2

British parents are always (1) ________ that their children spend too much time glued to the telly and not enough time on other activities like sports and reading. A survey recently (2) ________ out on people's viewing (3) ________ did not disprove this. It shows that young people in Britain spend on average 23 hours a week in front of the television, which (4) ________ out at over three hours every day.

What is surprising, however, is the fact that the (5) ________ adult spends even more: an incredible 28 hours a week. We must (6) ________ become a nation of addicts. Just about (7) ________ household in the country has a television, and a half have two or more. According to the survey, people nowadays do not only watch television sitting in their living rooms, they watch it in the kitchen and in bed as well.

The Education Minister said a few weeks ago that Britain's pupils should spend more time (8) ________. However, parents are not (9) ________ a good example: adults do less reading than young people. In fact, reading is at the (10) ________ of their list of favourite pastimes. They would rather listen to the radio, go to the cinema or rent a video to watch on their televisions at homes.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION:

i. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Sandra said that she was willing to work late.
   Sandra said that she didn't ....
2. You're tired because you stayed up very late last night.
   You wouldn't be tired. ....
3. The number of tourists visiting this area rose last year.
   Last year there.
4. I hadn't made a speech before, so I was very nervous.
   Because I wasn't.
5. I didn't agree with the idea.
   I wasn't in.

ii. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in bold letters. The words must not be altered in any way.

1. That jumper you knitted for my daughter no longer fits her. **(GROWN)**
2. He doesn't appreciate his wife. **(GRANTED)**
3. This liver condition is common in those who drink a lot. **(DRINKERS)**
4. My father was very disappointed when I couldn't get into university. **(BITTER)**
5. Many soldiers of the Ming army were killed in the battle. **(LOSSES)**

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

PART ONE : PHONOLOGY

A. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question. (5 points)

1. A. wealth B. cloth C. with D. marathon
2. A. surgical B. surround C. surrender D. survival
3. A. opportunity B. menu C. aptitude D. muscular
4. A. bank B. function C. monk D. monster
5. A. isle B. sea C. saint D. increase

B. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question. (5 points)

1. A. equality B. difficulty C. simplicity D. discovery
2. A. tenant B. common C. rubbish D. machine
3. A. publisher B. restriction C. flamingo D. abundance
4. A. official B. recommend C. informal D. disturbance
5. A. economy B. economics C. peninsula D. advisory

PART TWO: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Choose the best answer. (10 points)

1. The plane was late taking off, due to ....mechanical problems.
   A. inevitable B. unforeseen C. unimagined D. unpredictable
2. The ending of the joke was so ....that no one laughed.
   A. predictable B. potential C. foreseen D. anticipated
3. The job has no ....
   A. perspective B. outlook C. prospects D. expectations
4. He's ....on getting another job straight away.
   A. anticipating B. risking C. expecting D. gambling
5. She's not very .... She is never quite sure what she wants to do.
   A. energetic B. lively C. active D. decisive
6. Even though they don't agree with what is happening, they are too.......................to protest.
   A. outgoing B. subdued C. quiet D. apathetic
7. I don't feel ....enough to go for a walk now.
   A. energetic B. extrovert C. outgoing D. sociable
8. I'm sorry for all the...........................things I said to you.
   A. hostile B. abrupt C. nasty D. short
9. I dislike him so much that I find it difficult even to be.....................to him.
   A. tactful B. diplomatic C. civil D. well-mannered
10. I find his behavior towards me quite.................. He treats me like an idiot.
   A. offending B. insulting C. crude D. ill-mannered

B. Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets (10 points)

Part A

1. He shook his head in.......................(APPROVE)
2. He fought the illness with courage and ....(DETERMINE)
3. She seems..................happy in her new job. (REASON)
4. Can we ....the meeting for next Monday at 7? (ARRANGE)
5. Skin disorders are common ....diseases among factory workers. (OCCUPY)
6. The letter was addressed to the ....(OCCUPY)
7. Never leave your luggage ....(GUARD)
8. I'm tired of your ....complaints. (END)

9. Flowers are often……………..by bees as they gather nectar. (FERTILIZER)

10. If you weren't so………………, you wouldn't be so fat! (ACT)

Part B

Supply the correct form of the words in bracket. Write your answers in the space provided under this passage. (10 points)

Ancient man used sticks of charcoal to draw pictures on cave walls in order to communicate (with, probably, their deities and trainee, huntsmen). Today, some of their direct (1)…………(descend) are still using "chalk and talk" and other (2)……. (mode) equipment to make presentations to sophisticated business audiences.

Now, there's nothing wrong with whiteboards, flip charts and overhead projectors. In their right context, they are still (3)……………(exceed) useful presentation tools. But in a business environment in which the presentation of clear, easily understandable information is a (4)………(necessary) and in which memorability is key, managers should be constantly (5)………..(grade) their equipment to keep pace with developments. Audiences are coming to expect high quality presentations that are (6)……….(vision) stimulating and get the message across without wasting time. Professionally-made presentations clearly (7)……….(significant) that the person giving them has thought through the issues and knows what they are talking about. They can put a (8)…… (persuade) case that wins over an audience in a way that pieces of paper can't. And they can put you, or your company, in the most (9)………….(advantage) light possible by delivering a well thought-out message (10)……..(rely) every time.

C. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets. (10 points)

Britain's sick day culture

A recent study conducted in Britain (1. discover) ………………… that February 6 is the day when most Britons take the day off sick. Professor Cary Cooper, who (2. conducted) ……………. the research, said absenteeism due to fake illnesses is particularly prevalent on this day. Apparently, early February instills in many workers a sense of gloominess and "many people are still feeling the post-Christmas blues". The study showed that over 50 percent of 4,000 interviewees (3. take) ………….. at least one fabricated sick day each year. There was considerable regional variation, with Londoners off an average three days a year, (4. compare) ………………… to 13 for workers in the northern city of Liverpool. Most people (5. phone) ……………. in sick feigned coughing or sore throats to add a touch of authenticity to their falsification.

Reasons varied for taking a "sickie". There was widespread consternation at the dearth of official and national holidays, even though British workers fare well compared with their counterparts across the Atlantic. Other reasons (6. cite) ………….. included a need to recharge batteries after the Christmas and New Year break, an extension to a weekend break, time (7. recover) ……………… from a hangover or simply to catch up on sleep. Many people also expressed a reluctance (8. use) ……………. the odd day's holiday from their overall vacation entitlement. Most British workers prefer to take a two-to-five week block off, rather than (9. fritter) …………… it away here and there. The good news for bosses is that the incidence of workers (10. lie) …………… to take a day off is decreasing.

D. There are 10 errors in the passage below. Read the passage, find out these errors then correct them. (10 points)

Climate change threatens fish populations

A new report from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) reveals that fish populations are under increasing threatented from global warming. The report "Are we putting our fish in hot water?" describes how climate change is causing temperatures rise in rivers, lakes and seas. This means fewer food and oxygen for marine life, stunted fish growth and fewer offspring. The report says that temperate fish such as salmon, catfish and sturgeon cannot spawn if winter temperatures do not drop below a certain level. Warmer water also means fish could mass migration to cooler areas, when the temperature resembles their normal habitat. This could impact on many species' ability to survive. Some species will become extinct if the water temperature rises by a degree or two.

WWF director Andrew Lee said: "Climate change increases the pressure on fish populations that are already strained to the limit by over-fishing in the marine environment. We must act urgent to reduce both carbon dioxide emissions and fishing pressures protecting fish populations as they are one of the world's most valuably biological, nutritional and economic assets." Forty percents of the world's people are reliant on fish for basic sustenance and a main source of protein. Dr Richard Dixon, director of WWF Scotland spoke ahead of next week's UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal. He said: "If we fail to secure deeper reductions in greenhouse gas emissions we will increase the pressures on fish and the billion of people that depend on them."

E. Use the phrasal verbs given in the box to complete the sentences. (10 m)

a. comes on	b. break up	c. meet up	d. put up
e. go for	f. cutting in	g. appeal to	h. pulled away
i. come up	j. come out	k. crossed over	l. put in
m. broke into	n. made off	o. fallen out	p. bring up
q. brought back	r. went down	s. rolled by	t. do up

1. If you'd like to…………..for a drink sometime, give me a call.
2. Thieves………………the school and took a quantity of cash.
3. We……………..the road to look at the shops on the other side.
4. Can you……………some of these sticks? They're too big to start a fire with.
5. She has a very annoying habit of…………..on people while they're speaking.
6. The Titanic……………..in 1912 in mid-Atlantic.
7. A lot of birds fly further south as winter……………………
8. They've had a new central heating……………………………….
9. ……………..the black dress.It looks much better on you than the blue one.
10. We……….at the pub called The Three Horseshoes.
11. Roses………………..at the end of June, and again later in the summer.
12. Hearing that song always………sweet memories of a certain night in London.

13. Why did you have to……………..the subject of the money?
14. "I'm cold." "Well, why don't you…………………your coat?"
15. We got up early to watch the sun…………………behind the mountains.
16. As the years…………………, we saw less and less of our wealthy cousins.
17. The movie will…………………children of all ages.
18. Some of the pages had………………from the spine of the book.
19. Becker was depressed because he'd……………..with his girlfriend.
20. Detectives believe that the gunmen…………in the direction of Barnwell Park.

F. Put in suitable prepositions. (10 points)

1. The police have charged her……..driving without due care and attention.
2. She stared……..it……..hatred.
3. He now plays……..goalkeeper…………Liverpool.
4. Her trainer was even more gloomy………the prospects……British tennis.
5. The talks are crucial…….the success of the plan.
6. He was crazy…….me for letting the goal in.
7. The public shouldn't be deceived……..buying the inferior goods.
8. He felt a bit insecure……….being left alone.
9. The committee remained deaf……….our suggestions.
10. I felt I could have wept……joy.
11. The sounds made by bats are not audible……..the human ear.
12. He showed complete disregard…….the feelings of his family.
13. She proudly displayed her degree certificate……..her parents.
14. She was faint……….exhaustion.
15. Mr Green sold the painting……….a London art dealer.
16. The new law on dropping litter comes……….force next month.
17. Local students have been banned………taking part in the demonstration.

G. Verb Tenses / Forms: (10 points)

1. I live in German, but I come from Austria. This is the first time I (ever,be) ……..to Canada. By the time I go home I hope I (take)……….photos of all parts of the country. When I am back to German, I (have)…………an exhibition of my photos.
2. The Prince didn't see the beautiful goose girl again, although he returned many times to the place where he (first, meet)…………her.
3. The statue (break)………while it (move)………………to another room in the museum.
4. After shouting for help, she (take off)…………her shoes and (jump)…….in (save)……… him.
5. I suppose when I (come)……..back in two years' time, they (pull down)……all these old buildings.
6. He greeted her. She really (look)…….better than when he (see)……her last. Yes, she (change)……….
7. On arrival at home I (find)….that she just (leave)……just a few minutes before.
8. It's no use (ask)…..children (keep)…quiet. They can't help (make)…… a noise.

9. On the way to Oxford I stopped (have)………a cup of coffee at a roadside restaurant and when I (come) ……. it (stop)……..(rain)………

PART THREE: READING

A. Read the passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. (10 points)

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made (1)……………. of many forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral (2)…………………. When there is a language (3)……………………., communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions (4) ………………… for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to (5)………………. to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language(6)…………………… ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod(7) ……………. approval, while shaking the head (8)………………… a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be (9)…………………… in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

(10)…………………..verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

1. A. usage B. use C. employment D. utility
2. A. address B. speech C. utterances D. claims
3. A. barrier B. obstacles C. divisions D. separation
4. A. point B. signify C. imply D. stand
5. A. refer B. rotate C. resort D. revolve
6. A. progresses B. transmits C. remits D. emits
7. A. signifies B. signs C. registers D. presents
8. A. predicates B. indicates C. abdicates D. implicates
9. A. traced B. trailed C. found D. explored
10. A. While B. As C. Because D. Until

B. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (10 points)

Part A

It is a fairly common (1)……….in Britain that men these days do more housework than they did in previous (2)…………But is this really so ? A recent survey has made some interesting discoveries.

Apparently, when men do help out, they enjoy cooking and shopping but most are (3)……….to do the washing. A quarter of men think that women are better (4)……….to looking after the home than men and 19 % admit to making no (5)……….to housework. The average man says that he does a (6)………of the housework, while the average women says she does three quarters of it, so someone isn't telling the (7) ……….! It was impossible to find any men who shared housework (8)…………..with their partners. Perhaps it is not so (9)……, therefore, that there are some (10)……………..who want a new law forcing men to do their share.

Part B

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (1)…..this taboo question, or put it to others in moments of weakness or confidentiality, you (2)…….well have heard some or all of the (3)…….It's the money of course, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of a (4)……well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (5)…….I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (6)……..the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (7)……..out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (8)……, what about farmers? Is it the conversation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status say those (9)…..have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognised their leadership (10)……Or we can blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman.

C. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for the following questions: (1 points)

It's a sound you will probably never hear, a sickened tree sending out a distress signal. But a group of scientists has heard the cries, and they think some insects also hear the trees and are drawn to **them** like vultures to a dying animal.

Researchers with the U.S Department of Agriculture's Forest Service fastened sensors to the bark of drought-stricken trees and clearly heard distress calls. According to one of the scientists, most **parched** trees transmit their **plight** in the 50- to 500-kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than 20 kilohertz.) Red oak, maple, white pine, and birch all make slightly different sounds in the form of vibrations at the surface of the wood.

The scientists think that the vibrations are created when the water columns inside tubes that run the length of the tree break, a result of too little water flowing through them. These **fractured** columns send out distinctive vibration patterns. Because some insects communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may **pick up** the trees' vibrations and attacked the weakened trees. Researchers are now running tests with potted trees that have been deprived of water to see if the sound I what attracts the insects. "Water-stressed trees also smell differently from other trees, and they experience thermal changes, so insects could be responding to something other than sound," one scientist said.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
   A. the vibrations produced by insects B. the mission of the U.S Forest Service
   C. the effect of insects on trees D. the sounds made by trees
2. The word "**them**" refers to …………………………
   A. trees B. scientists C. insects D. vultures

3. The word "parched" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
   A. burned B. dehydrated C. recovered D. damaged
4. The word "plight" is closest in meaning to ………………
   A. cry B. condition C. need D. agony
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the sounds produced by the trees
   A. serve as a form of communication among trees
   B. are the same no matter what type of tree produces them
   C. cannot be heard by the unaided human ear
   D. fall into the 1-20-kilohertz range
6. The word "fractured" is closest in meaning to ………………
   A. long B. blocked C. hollow D. broken
7. Which of the following could be considered a cause of the trees' distress signals?
   A. torn roots B. attacked by insects
   C. experiments by scientists D. lack of water
8. The phrase "pick up" could best be replaced by which of the following?
   A. perceive B. lift C. transmit D. attack
9. All of the following are mentioned as possible factors in drawing insects to weakened trees EXCEPT
   A. thermal changes B. smell C. sounds D. changes in color
10. It can be inferred from the passage that research concerning the distress signals of trees
    A. was conducted many years ago
    B. has been unproductive up to now
    C. is continuing
    D. is no longer sponsored by the government

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 points)

1. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard.
   Hard ______________________________.
2. Do all the washing, please !
   Let ______________________________.
3. The police let him leave after they had questioned him.
   He was ______________________________.
4. I regret not going to the airport to say good bye to him.
   I wish ______________________________.
5. Mick thought that we were married.
   Mick was under ______________________________.

B. Write a new sentence using the word given. (5 points)

1. He tried to pretend to be some sort of expert.
   PASS ______________________________
2. I don't have the right qualities for becoming a teacher.
   CUT ______________________________

3. Most students can work very hard when they feel like it.
CAPABLE____

4. Mr Beaver claimed that hard work was the reason for his success.
ATTRIBUTED____

5. In 1967 programs began to be transmitted in color.
ADVENT ____

TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - LONG AN

Câu hỏi 1: PHONETICS (20 điểm)

A. Pick out the word whose underline part is pronounced differently from the rest (10 ms)

1. A. organize B. promise C. paradise D. realize
2. A. houses B. faces C. horses D. places
3. A. honorable B. honesty C. historic D. heir
4. A. measure B. decision C. pleasure D. permission
5. A. bury B. friendly C. pretty D. pleasant
6. A. statue B. state C. stay D. station
7. A. christmas B. anchor C. chemistry D. cheque
8. A. birth B. with C. myth D. fifth
9. A. laugh B. plough C. enough D. cough
10. A. carriage B. voyage C. massage D. dosage

B. Put an accent mark over the stressed syllable of each word (10ms):

1. dialectologist 2. amplitude 3. bibliomaniac 4. controversialist
5. europeanize 6. felicitate 7. harlequinade 8. inaugurator
9. presidium 10. reconcilable

Câu hỏi 2: VOCABULARY (20 điểm)

A. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets (10ms):

1. They won the case because of the............................ in court of the defendant (APPEAR)
2. It's ....to be too inflexible in your travel plans (ADVISE)
3. The bank's.................... demands for repayment nearly gave Mr Wilkes a nervous breakdown (CEASE)
4. The excuse he gave for being late, which involved a story about being held up by bank robbers, sounded highly ....(PLAUSIBILITY)
5. As the disease progressed, his speech degenerated from being difficult to understand to being completely ....(COHERE)
6. It is .... to assume that Berenice is a marvellous cook just because she is French. (LOGIC)
7. I felt that turning up at the wedding in jeans and a T-Shirt was rather.............. (APPROPRIACY)
8. Stoppard's latest play is a masterpiece of wit, full of biting satire and .... humour. (REVERE)

9. Energy can neither be created or destroyed – that is one of the .... laws of physics (MUTATION)
10. Please insure that your child's sports clothes are clearly marked in .... ink (DELETE)

B. Choose the correct answer (10ms):

1. In the .... of security, personnel must wear their identity badges at all times.
A. requirement B. interests C. demands D. assistance
2. The strike was...............owing to a last minute agreement with me manager.
A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down
3. Lindsay's excuses for being late are beginning to.............rather thin
A. get B. turn C. wear D. go
4. ...., the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually
5. My cousin was nervous about being interviewed on television but she rose to the .... wonderfully.
A. event B. performance C. incident D. occasion
6. The train service has been a............ since they introduced the new schedules.
A. shambles B. rumpus C. chaos D. fracas
7. Is an inexperienced civil servant ....to the task of running the company?
A. capable B. skilled C. eligible D. suited
8. John's got very ....feelings about taking on more responsibility at the moment
A. puzzled B. jumbled C. mixed D. muddled
9. You've lived in the city for most of your life, so .... you're used to the noise.
A. apparently B. presumably C. allegedly D. predictably
10. The storm ripped out tent to............
A. slices B. shreds C. strips D. specks

Câu hỏi 3: STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR(40 điểm)

A. Supply the correct form of the verbs:

1. By the time the war was over, thousands of innocent people................(kill)
2. I (mean).................... to get the brakes (repair) .... for ages, but I've just never got round to it
3. It was obvious at once that the house (break).....................into.
4. Do you realize that if the workmen are still there on Monday, they (dig).......... up the road for a whole month?
5. The town centre (change)..................... completely over the last 20 years and you would hardly recognize it.
6. I hardly (be).......... there five minutes when Mrs. Brown (come)............. in with the coffee.

7. He looked frightened as if he (see)…………………… a ghost.

8. Since they had that big argument, he crosses the street whenever he (see) …….. her.

B. Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence:

1. When Helen and Andrew saw how ridiculous they looked they………. laughing.
A. came round B. burst out C. broke in D. flowed over

2. When he saw her with Tom, Jack …………….. anger.
A. showed up B. bristled with C. pricked with D. brushed with

3. Christine felt that she was among friends so she…………… a little.
A. looked up B. melted away C. opened up D. screwed up

4. Sonja and Shirley haven't spoken to each other since they ………. 2 years ago
A. fell out B. stepped back C. mixed up D. died down

5. I hate Joan Clifford! One day I'll …………….. for all the pain she's caused.
A. sound her out B. show her off C. tell her apart D. pay her back

6. Eva doesn't care what she says. People are often …………….. be her outspoken comments
A. set aside B. taken aback C. stood over D. taken off

7. Ben's so unlucky in love. Why does he ………… the type of woman who brings trouble?
A. catch on B. fall for C. put before D. set out

8. When Howard saw the broken window, he……….a rage
A. flew into B. drove out C. faced up to D. steamed off

9. Terry's quite nice really. Don't be …………….. by his appearance.
A. checked off B. put off C. set on D. taken over

10. Molly just couldn't cope with his moods any more so they …………
A. split up B. got by C. tore apart D. fell through

C. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the one given:

1. According to the literature, rich pickings awaited the settlers.
▸ The settlers were led…………………

2. The journalists only heard about the changes to the wedding plans when they arrived at the venue.
▸ It was only ………………

3. Success in the academic field depends on your ability to amass qualifications.
▸ The more …………………

4. Absolute secrecy was crucial to the success of the mission.
▸ Without……….

5. You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.
▸ Refusal…………

6. It was to be another twenty-five years before Michael returned to his hometown.
▸ Not until……….

7. Richard only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.
▸ But for his……..

8. The Minister's involvement in that corruption scandal has tarnished his reputation.
▸ The Minister is under a……………..

9. The supermarket closed before David arrived in the car park.
▸ By the time…….

10. Sally is very disorganized so she has no chance of getting that secretarial job.
▸ Were it…………

D. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in parentheses. Don't alter these words in any way.

1. Technical skills are needed to operate this new machinery. (DEMANDS)

2. We had to wait ages for the plane to take off so we decided to have a meal in the restaurant. (KILL)

3. There's nothing new about crimes of passion. (HILLS)

4. I saw a television programme last month which was very similar to this one. (BEARS)

5. Just as the burglar was breaking the jeweller's window, the police arrived. (RED-HANDED)

6. Susan was intending to go to university but she's apparently changed her mind. (SEEMS)

7. We disapprove of tabloid sensationalism in this office. (FROWNED)

8. Marriage did not seem to be what Patsy and Liam wanted. (SECOND)

9. Claire suddenly realized what a blunder she had made. (DAWNED)

10. You must accept the fact that this part of your life has come to an end. (RESIGN)

Câu 4: READING COMPREHENSION (20 điểm)

A. Cloze test: Fill in each numbered space with one suitable word: (10ms)

All tournament chess games are played with a chess clock – that is, two clocks joined together. When one player makes his move, he presses a button (1):…………… stops his clock and starts his opponent's clock. (2)………………… fails to keep to the time limit, no (3)……………… what the position on the board, loses the game. Weekend tournaments with a fast time limit and long sessions of play of (4)…………… to twelve hours a day are very strenuous and result (5)……………… fatigue and time troubles. The play is quite sharp. Active, attacking chess (6)……………… the order of the day and it is difficult to maintain (7)…………………… sustained, precise defence against such play. A score of the game must be kept as play goes on. Each move is written (8)…………………… on a score sheet, which (9)…………………… to be handed to the tournament officials at the end of each round. The only thought in everyone's head is (10)……………………win. Talent and youth- that's what is needed for success at chess, with the emphasis on youth. Some approach the board with a slow, purposeful manner without giving a second glance – you simply don't count. They seem to imply that the outcome is a foregone conclusion for them, you only have to accept it with good grace.

B. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D: (10ms)

Passage 1:

Lead poisoning in children is a major health concern. Both high and low doses of paint can have serious effect. Children exposed to high doses of lead often **suffer** permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness and even death. Low doses of lead can lead to mild mental retardation, short attention spans, dictractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioural problems.

This is not the new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are **absorbed** into the bloodstream when children **ingest** flakes of **chipped** paint, plaster or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body household dust, nail-biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, **dilapidated** houses are particularly at risk.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
   A. Problems with household paint. B. Major health concerns for children.
   C. Lead poisoning in children D. Lead paint in older homes
2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **suffer**?
   A. experience B. reveal C. feel pain from D. grieve with
3. The word **absorbed** could best be replaced by
   A. fixed B. assimilated C. soaked D. accepted
4. The word **ingest** could be best replaced by
   A. inhale B. digest C. inject D. eat
5. The word **chipped** means
   A. fragmented B. canned C. sprayed D. unhealthy
6. The word **dilapidated** means
   A. poorly painted B. unpainted C. falled down D. broken down

Passage 2:

Health food addicts have at last gained the support of the National Academy of Science in the argument about the relationship between diet and cancer. The National Academy has issued a 500 page report called "Diet, Nutrition and Cancer" that recommends dietary strategies for protecting yourself from cancer. For example, they advise you to reduce your consumption of fat, as in pork and butter, and increase your intake of vitamin C, as in grapefruit and cabbage. More beta-carotene, atype of vitamin A in yellow and green vegetables, should be added to your diet as well.

1. What can you infer that health food addicts have claimed?
   A. They needed confirmation from the Academy of Sciences.

B. People need to eat better
C. People should cut down their consumption of fat and vitamins
D. People who eat nutrients food are less likely to get cancer.

2. What foods apparently fight cancer?
   A. Fat and vitamins A and C B. Bacon, grapefruit and cabbage
   C. Fruits and vegetables D. Junk foods
3. The majority of people reading this passage would infer that the Academy of Science is
   A. an asscociation of nutrition professors
   B. a reliable scientific organization
   C. a company that manufactures health food
   D. a publisher of scientific journals.
4. You can infer from this passage that
   A. experiments were performed on groups of people to show the effect of nutrition on cancer
   B. health food addicts had already proven that good nutrition prevents cancer
   C. nothing has been proven in regard to the effect of diet upon the development of cancer
   D. there is no way to prevent cancer

TRƯỜNG THPT THỊ XÃ CAO LÃNH - ĐỒNG THÁP

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (Multiple choice questions) (30 marks)

I. PHONOLOGY (10ms)

a. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words (5 ms)

1. A. evasion B. evasive C. desuetude D. desultory
2. A. massage B. sabotage C. orangeade D. rouge
3. A. meninges B. menagerie C. menorah D. menial
4. A. jumble B. junior C. jugoslavia D. junction
5. A. ceased B. decreased C. released D. teased

b. Pick out the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list (5ms)

1. A. proponent B. proposal C. consensus D. lucrative
2. A. privatize B. negligence C. navigate D. heuristics
3. A. stringent B. urology C. testimony D. terrorist
4. A. colossal B. explicit C. tycoon D. tyranny
5. A. procrastinate B. jeopardize C. hibernate D. frivolous

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer (A, B, C, OR D) that you think fits best

Many folk curves which have been around for centuries may be more **therapeutic** than previously suspected. A case in point is that of penicillin. Alexander Fleming did not just randomly choose cheese molds to study when he discovered this very important bacteria-killing substance. Moldy cheese was frequently given to patients as a remedy for illness at one time. Fleming just isolated what it was about the cheese which cured the patients.

In parts of South America, a powder obtained from grinding sugar cane is used for healing infections in wounds and ulcers. This usage may date back to pre-Colombian times. Experiments carried out on several hundred patients indicate that ordinary sugar in high concentrations is lethal to bacteria Its suction effect **eliminates** dead cells and it generates a glasslike layer which protects the wound and ensures healing.

Another example of folk medicine which scientists are investigating is that of Arab fisherman who rub their wounds with a venomous catfish to quicken healing. This catfish excretes a gellike slime which scientists have found to contain antibiotics: a coagulant that helps close injured blood vessels, anti-inflammatory agents, and a chemical that directs production of a glue like material that aids healing.

It is hoped that by documenting these folk remedies and experimenting to see it results are indeed beneficial, an analysis of the substances can be made, and synthetic substances can be developed for human **consumption**.

1. This passage is mainly about ______________
A. using folk medicines in place of modern medicines
B. antibiotics in the filed of medicine
C. the validity of folk remedies and their use for advances in modem medicine
D. isolating antibiotics in cheese sugar and slime

2. The word "**therapeutic**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to __________.
A. physiological B. medicinal C. traditional D. psychological

3. It can be inferred from the Message that Alexander Fleming ________.
A. discovered moldy cheese B. isolated infectious patients
C. suspected medicinal properties of mold D. enjoyed eating cheese

4. The word "**eliminates**" in paragraph 2 is closet in meaning to
A. cleanses B. excretes C. disposes of D. kills off

5. According to the passage,
A. bacteria feed on sugar B. sugar kills unhealthy cells
C. glass is formed from sugar D. sugar promotes healing

6. The gellike substance which promotes healing comes from
A. catfish bodies B. Arab fishermen C. coagulants D. catfish venom

7. Which one of the following is NOT an important quality of the catfish slime?
A. It prohibits inflammation B. It fights bacteria
C. It stops bleeding D. It produces mold

8. The word "**consumption**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to
A. utilization B. destruction C. experimentation D. manipulation

9. In what way are cheese molds, sugar and catfish slime similar?
A. They cause blood clots B. They fight bacteria
C. They heal wounds D. They eliminated dead cells

10. According to the passage, why is it important to study folk medicine?
A. To document cultural heritages
B. To perpetuate superstitions
C. To experiment with synthetic substances
D. To advance modern medical practices

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space

A team of experts has arrived in Venice to save it from increasing incidences of flooding. A controversial plan to construct a barrier with 79 gates, each weighing 300 tons, has been given permission to go ahead. Once constructed, this will be (1) __________ whenever a high tide (2) ____________ to cover the city.

Everyone has known for centuries that Venice is sinking further into the mud, but floods are becoming a regular nuisance. Rising sea levels have gradually (3) ________ the salt marshes and mud-banks, that stood between the city and the Adriatic. Winter storms cause higher waves, which are (4) ___________ the walls of the old palaces.

But there are fears about how the building of such a barrier might affect the Venice lagoon, particularly the possibility that it could further (5) ___________ the flushing of the city's waterways by the tide, making the famous foul-smelling canals even more (6) ____________.

To avoid making a bad situation worse, the experts have been (7) ___________. To analyse tidal flows, marine plants and sediment deposits and then suggest ways to prevent the city becoming the first high-profile (8) __________ of global warming and rising sea levels.

But with global warming (9) __________. To add at least half meter to the sea level this century, the situation is bound to (10) _________. A spokesman for the team said, "We cannot hope to stop Venice submerging eventually, but we can slow the whole process down and so enjoy the city for a while longer".

1. A. erected B. raised C. lifted D. installed
2. A. threatens B. endangers C. risks D. jeopardizes
3. A. eroded B. worn C. corrupted D. broken
4. A. offending B. crashing C. assaulting D. opposing
5. A. delay B. direct C. restrict D. impose
6. A. motionless B. stationary C. inactive D. stagnant
7. A. asked over B. brought in C. called up D. taken on
8. A. victim B. target C. sufferer D. subject
9. A. believed B. imagined C. expected D. supposed
10. A. destabilize B. deflate C. detract D. deteriorate

PHẦN B : TỰ LUẬN (WRITTEN TEST) - (80 ms)

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10ms)

Complete the following sentences, using verbs in their appropriate forms.

1. A lot of money .... from a French bank last year. **(STEAL)**
2. Windows .... on the inside to prevent thieves entering. **(LOCK)**
3. Jewellery .... always .... in the bank for safety. **(KEEP)**
4. .... the ransom .... to the kidnapper ? **(PAY)**
5. If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we .... all this time for nothing. **(WAIT)**
6. I had my baby .... against small-box when he was 6 months old. **(VACCINATE)**
7. I hope they .... an encore at the end of the show. **(GIVE)**
8. I've decided what to do about my financial problems. I .... my car and buy a bike. **(SELL)**
9. He congratulated me on .... to present the school to go in for the competition. **(CHOOSE)**
10. It's time you .... a new dictionary. Yours is out of date. **(BUY)**

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition or adverbial particle.

1. He referred his success .... the good teaching he had had.
2. May I have the honour of attending .... you ?
3. Love disables him .... studying.
4. All the executives were strongly opposed .... any radical changes.
5. All .... all, we had a wonderful time during our vacation.
6. That savage dog should be chained ....
7. Simon used to have 30 per cent of the shares in the company but his brother bought him ....
8. Sweat broke .... on his forehead.
9. He felt .... in his pocket for his bus fare.
10. He lived in a small cottage which, because it was .... the beaten track, was very difficult to find.

III. WORD FORM (20ms)

Task 1: **Supply the correct form of the word in the bracket (10 marks)**

1. The student failed the math exam because he forgot the ________. **(formulaic)**
2. This _______ faulty wasting machine should be returned to the manufacturer. **(repair)**
3. I think its sheer _________ to get married in church if you don't believe in God. **(hypocrite)**
4. The meeting has been ________ arranged for 3.00 pm next Saturday. **(provide)**
5. The new _________ has certainly made things a lot easier in the town center since it has taken away all the through traffic. **(pass)**
6. He has a __________ knowledge of the government's economic policy. **(profundity)**
7. It may be ______ to force them into making a decision and if you upset them they're quite likely to overact. **(produce)**
8. The troops were thoroughly __________ by this set-back. **(moral)**
9. Those who oppose the legalization of drugs feel that _________ drugs would be a surrender in a drug war. **(crime)**
10. Those corrupted officials tried to establish a _______ for their shameful transaction with the Mafia. **(coverage)**

Task 2: **Read the text below and use the word given in capitals at each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning. (10 marks)**

A WRITING REVOLUTION

I've been a **professional** writer for most of adult life and I've been writing ((1), **SCIENTIST**) fiction for at least twenty years now. My real name is Herbert Smith but I use the ((2), **PEN**) "A1 Macintyre' because I think a ((3), **NOVEL**) should have a more exciting name than "Smith". I used to have enormous problems writing manuscripts for ((4), **PUBLISH**). First, I would start scribbling on a huge wad of ordinary ((5), **WRITE**) paper. Then I would jot down a few ideas in a ((6), **NOTE**) before I started to write my first draft on the ((7), **TYPE**). This went on till a couple of years ago when I bought my first ((8), **PERSON**) computer. I was only interested in the word ((9), **PROCESS**), actually, and when I saw the first neat ((10), **PRINT**), of my efforts on the computer, I knew it would change the way I wrote novels forever.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

There are 11 errors in the following passage. Find them and correct them. (*The first error is done*)

People collect a large vary of objects stamps, postcards, dolls. Some people collect objects which are connected with history events or with fame people. But one of the strangest collection is that of eggcups. Kevin Murphy of Bradford in Yourshire have 10.000 of them. His favourite eggcup is one in the shape of a type Yorshireman. Kevin 's hobby begin seven years ago, after he loan an elephant eggcup to a granddaughter who took such a like to it she insisted on keeping it. Kevin saw a few eggcups he liked on sell in a local shop, and started collecting them.

Other like Kevin's eggcups too. "I have just bought a replace for one of my favourites, which mystery disappeared last week", he said.

Error Wrong word(s) Right word(s)

1 vary variety 2 __________ 3 __________ 4 __________

5. __________ 6 __________ 7 __________ 8 __________

9 __________ 10 __________ 11 __________

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20ms)

Think of ONE word which best fits each space in the following texts

Passage1: (10ms)

Industry in the western world have invented electrical and mechanical devices to do the work ordinarily (1) __________ with human energy. They are referred to as labor saving devices and "household appliances." Doing without (2) __________ mechanical contraptions in a modern society is as impossible as eating a meal in Vietnam without rice; it just isn't done, it's gauche, unthinkable.

I didn't think Vietnam was ready for the influx of labor saving devices but apparently it is I saw a gleaming white-porcelain enamel washing machine and clothes dryers in the Super bowl supermarket. It was the first time I ever noticed. That's not to say that they weren't to be found in Vietnam before, only that I never noticed them. I noticed them because they were standing beside the entrance doorway. Two gleaming bright ceiling spotlights made
(3) __________ sparkle and glitter (4) __________ the smile of a model in a toothpaste advertisement.

Placards sat on the two machines illustrating how the machines were to be used: no mixing colors and whites, how much Tide detergent to add and how many kilos of clothing the machine would (5) __________ at one time.

The thing that impressed me negatively was the price: almost VND 20,000. There are people in Ho Chi Minh City with money enough to buy those appliances, of course, but I don't believe the ordinary (6) __________ could afford that price, even with both parents (7) __________.

What's more? To protect all these labor saving devices from the greedy (8) __________, the house will need motion detectors and a burglar alarm and so will the car in (9) __________ it gets stolen. Should all that (10) __________ fails, home insurance is also required.

Passage 2: (10ms)

We have dreams (1) __________ every night. Some of these dreams are remembered vividly. Other dreams, however, are (2) __________ as soon as we wake up. (3) __________ to what some people believe, our dreams are not 'messages' from beyond. Neither do they tell us anything about our future. Instead, what you dream of at night is probably (4) __________ to your experiences during the day. For instance, if you had spent a (5) __________ day at the beach, you may dream about your day's experience as you sleep.

Our dreams may also have something to (6) __________ with our fears and longings. For example, if you long to win first prize in a high-jump contest, you may dream of yourself winning the competition. Finally, our ' __________ environment may also affect our dreams. If we are hungry, cold or thirsty, our dreams may (8) __________ these feelings. For example, if I sleep in a very cold air-conditioned room I may dream that I am on an
(9) __________ to the North Pole.

People known as psychoanalysts study and (10) __________ dreams. For instance, they may say that if you dream of flying in the sky you are a person who desires power. Of course, these interpretations may not be accepted by everyone.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (10ms)

A. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5 ms)

1. There had been allegations of drug-taking by members of the team.

It ………………………………………………………………………………

2. There haven't been such long queues at the cinema since the release of the last blockbuster.

Not ……………………………………………………………………………

3. He prevented that his latest business failure was not.

He laughed ……………………………………………………………………

4. The footballers all protested bitterly to the referee about his decision.

The referee touched …………………………………………………………

5. The minister's involvement in that corruption scandal has tarnished his reputation.

The minister is under a ……………………………………………………

B. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence, using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.(5 ms)

1. A government official leaked the story to the world press. **(wind)**
2. We never purchase small quantities as we would make less profit. **(bulk)**
3. To put it bluntly, we are making no progress with this rehabilitation scheme. **(standstill)**
4. It's terrible to think that in three day's time our holiday will be over and we'll have to return to our tiring job. **(grindstone)**
5. The terrible scream frightened me. **(blood)**

TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

I. PHONOLOGY

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:

1. A. chronicle B. chorus B. orchard D. orchid
2. A. precious B. courteous C. revulsion D. sententious
3. A. perpetuate B.conciliate C. abate D. dublicate
4. A. swarthy B. worthy C. teethe D. smooth
5. A. scowl B. frown C. sprout D. dough

Pick out the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the others:

6. A. orchestra B. impetuous C. pantomime D. corpulent
7. A. defuse B. trapeze C. morale D. invoice
8. A. therapeutic B. conscientious C. fanaticism D. orthographic
9. A. asylum B. adherent C. bigotry D. flamboyant
10. A. constituency B. constitution C. presentiment D. subsidiary

II. READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1. ***Read the passage and choose the best answer for***

The Hydrologic Cycle

The hydrologic cycle is the transfer of water from the oceans to the atmosphere to the land and back to the oceans. The processes involved include evaporation of water from the oceans; precipitation on land; evaporation from land; and runoff from streams, rivers, and subsurface groundwater. ***The hydrologic cycle is driven by solar energy, which evaporates water from oceans freshwater, bodies, soils, and vegetable.*** Of the total 1.3 billion km water on Earth, about 97% is in oceans, and about 2% is in glaciers and ice caps. The rest is in freshwater on land and in the atmosphere. Although it represents only a small fraction of the water on Earth, the water on land is important in moving chemicals, sculpturing landscape, weathering rocks, transporting sediments, and providing our water resources. The water in the atmosphere-only 0.001% of the total on Earth-cycles quickly to produce rain and runoff for our water resources.

Especially important from an environmental perspective is that rates of transfer on land are small relative to what's happening in the ocean. For example, most of the water that evaporates from the ocean falls again as precipitation into the ocean. On land, most of the water that falls as precipitation comes from evaporation of water from land. This means that regional land-use changes, such as the building of large dams and reservoirs, can change the amount of water evaporated into the atmosphere and change the location and amount of precipitation on land—water we depend on to raise our crops and supply water for our urban environments. Furthermore, as we pave over large areas of land in cities, storm water runs off quicker and in greater volume, thereby increasing flood hazards. Bringing water into semi-arid cities by pumping groundwater or transporting water from distant mountains through aqueducts may increase evaporation, thereby increasing humidity and precipitation in a region.

Approximately 60% of water that falls by precipitation on land each year evaporates to the atmosphere. A smaller component (about 40%) returns to the ocean surface and subsurface runoff.

(a)[■] This small annual transfer of water supplies resources for rivers and urban and agricultural lands.(b)[■] Unfortunately, distribution of water on land is far from uniform.(c)[■] As human population increases, water shortages will become more frequent in arid and semi-arid regions, where water is naturally nonabundant.(d)[■]

At the regional and local level, the fundamental hydrological unit of the landscape is the drainage basin (also called a watershed or catchment). A drainage basin is the area that contributes surface runoff to a particular streamor river. The term drainage basin is usually used in evaluating the hydrology of an area, such as the stream flow or runoff from hill slopes. Drainage basins vary greatly in size, from less than a hectare (2.5 acres) to millions of square kilometers. A drainage basin is usually named for its main stream or river, such as the Mississippi River drainage basin.

The main process in the cycle is the global transfer of water from the atmosphere to the land and oceans and back to the atmosphere. Together, the oceans, ice caps and glaciers account for more than 99% of the total water, and both are generally unsuitable for human use because of salinity (seawater) and location (ice caps and glaciers). Only about 0.001% of the total water on Earth is in the atmosphere at any one time. However, this relatively small amount of water in the global water cycle, with an average atmospheric residence time of only about 9 days, produces all our freshwater resources through the process of precipitation.

On a global scale, then, total water abundance is not the problem; the problem is water's availability in the right place at the right time in the right form. Water can be found in either liquid, solid, or gaseous form at a number of locations at or near Earth's surface. Depending on the specific location, the residence time may vary from a few days to many thousands of years. However, as mentioned, more than 99% of Earth's water in its natural state is unavailable or unsuitable for beneficial human use. Thus, the amount of water for which all the people, plants, and animals on Earth compete is much less than 1% of the total.

As the world's population and industrial production of goods increase, the use of water will also accelerate. The world per capita use of water in 1975 was about 185,000 gal/yr. And the total human use of water was about 1015 gal/yr. Today, world use of water is about 6,000, which is a significant fraction of the naturally available freshwater.

1. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage? The other choices change the meaning or leave out important information.
   A. It is the hydrologic cycle that causes water to evaporate from plants, soil, and bodies of water inland as well as from the oceans.
   B. Solar energy is the source of power for the hydrologic cycle, which begins by evapo-rating water from plants, soil, oceans, and freshwater sources.
   C. The evaporation of water from the oceans, freshwater sources, plants, and soils is the natural process, which we call the hydrologic cycle.
   D. Energy from the sun and the hydrologic cycle are power sources for plants that require water from the oceans and freshwater sources.
2. Based on information in paragraph 1, which of the following best explains the term "hydro-logic cycle"?
   A. The movement of water from freshwater bodies into the oceans
   B. Solar energy in the atmosphere that produces rain over land and oceans
   C. Water resources from oceans and freshwater sources inland
   D. Transportation of water from oceans into the atmosphere and onto the land
3. The phrase 'The rest' in the passage refers to
   A. oceans B. ice caps C. glaciers D. water
4. How do man-made water resources such as reservoirs and lakes affect the water cycle?
   A. They increase the danger of flooding in the areas surrounding them.
   B. They cause changes in the patterns of rainfall in the immediate area.
   C. They prbvide water sources for agricultural purposes in dry areas.
   D. They improve the natural flow of water into the oceans.
5. Freshwater is considered important because
   A. it evaporates more quickly than water in the ocean

B. it is the largest source of water on Earth
C. it determines the landscape of rocks and sediment
D. it is the runoff that empties into the oceans

6. The word '*component*' in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. error B. part C. estimate D. source

7. Why does the author mention the Mississippi River in paragraph 4?
A. The Mississippi River is an example of a drainage basin.
B. The Mississippi River is one of the largest rivers in the region.
C. The Mississippi River is used in evaluating the runoff from hills.
D. The Mississippi River is named for the area surrounding it.

8. According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true about the global transfer of water?
A. Most rainwater stays in the atmosphere for less than a week.
B. Glaciers are a better source of water than the oceans.
C. Most of the water in the world is currently in the water cycle.
D. Less than 1 percent of the water can be used for human consumption.

9. According to paragraph 6, why is water a problem?
A. There is not enough water available in the world.
B. Plants and animals are using the water that humans require.
C. Distribution of water where it is needed can be difficult.
D. Most of the water is too old to be used safely.

10. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. ***As a result, water shortages occur in some areas.***

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage
(A) [■] (B)[■] (C)[■] (D)[■]

READING 2

Basketball

Although he created the game of basketball at the YMCA in Springfield, Massachusetts, Dr. James A. Naismith was a Canadian. Working as a physical education instructor at the International YMCA, now Springfield College, Dr. Naismith noticed a lack of interest in exercise among students during the wintertime. The New England winters were ***fierce***, and the students ***balked*** at participating in outdoor activities. Naismith determined that a fast-moving game that could be played indoors would fill a void after the baseball and football seasons had ended.

First he atttempted to adapt outdoor games such as soccer and rugby to indoor play, but he soon found ***them*** unsuitable for confined areas. Finally, he determined that he would have to invent a game.

In December of 1891, Dr. Naismith hung two old peach basket at either end of the gymnasium at the school, and, using a soccer ball and nine players on each side, organized the first basketball game. The early rules allowed three points for each basket and made running with the ball a violation. Every time a goal was made, someone had to climb a ladder to retrieve the ball.

Nevertheless, the game became popular. In less than a year, basketball was being played in both the United States and Canada. Five years later, a championship tournament was staged in New York City, which was won by the Brooklyn Central YMCA.

The teams had already been reduced to seven players, and five became standard in the 1897 season. When basketball was introduced as a demonstration sport in the 1904 Olympic Games in St. Louis, it quickly spread throughout the world. In 1906, a metal hoop was used for the first time to replace the basket, but the name basketball has remained.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
A. The Olympic Games in St. Louis in 1904 B. The development of basketball
C. The YMCA athletic program D. Dr. James Naismith

2. When was the first demonstration game of basketball held during the Olympics?
A. 1891 B. 1892 C. 1897 D. 1904

3. The phrase ' balked at' in line 4 could best be replaced by
A. resisted B. enjoyed C. excelled at D. were exhausted by

4. The word 'fierce' in line 4 is closest in meaning to
A. long B. boring C. extreme D. dark

5. The word 'them' in line 8 refers to
A. indoors B. seasons C.games D. areas

6. Where in the passage does the author discuss the first basketball championship tournament?
A. lines 4-5 B. lines 9-10 C. lines 14-15 D. lines 16-18

7. What does the author mean by the statement in line 17-18 " When basketball was introduced as a demonstration sport in the 1904 Olympic Games in St. Louis, it quickly spread throughout the world" ?
A. Basketball was not considered an Olympic sport at the St. Louis games.
B. Basketball became popular worldwide after its introduction at the Olympic Games in St. Louis.
C. Basketball players from many countries competed in the Olympic Games in St. Louis.
D. Basketball was one of the most popular sports at the Olympic Games in St. Louis.

8. Why did Naismith decide to invent basetball?
A. He did not like soccer and rugby
B. He was tired of soccer and rugby
C. He wanted his students to exercise during the winter
D. He could not convince his students to play indoors.

9. The author mentions all of the following as typical of the early game of basketball EXCEPT
A. Three points were scored for every basket.
B. Running with the ball was not a foul
C. Nine players were on a team.
D. The ball had to be retrieved from the basket after each score.

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the original baskets
A. were not place very high B. had a metal rim
C. did not have a hole in the bottom D. were hung on the same side.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

For questions 1 – 10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. A climate *B weather* *C season* *D condition*

Music in the great outdoors

Outdoor entertainment has a long history in countries with a warm (0) ……… In ancient Greece, for example, plays were (1) …….. in large open arenas. Today, audiences enjoy concerts of classical, opera, pop and rock music in outdoor (2) ……… These are usually less formal and restrictive for the listeners than a stuffy concert hall, and a warm, starry night (3) …….. a unique atmosphere. Music heard inside a building is (4)…….. to different acoustics. Sound vibrations are (5)…….. from a musical instrument or voice to the eardrum and the building's structure can (6) …….. these vibrations, which we then experience as an echo. Obstructions such as pillars can (7)…….. vibrations, and hard surfaces resonate or vibrate, (8) …….. the sound, while carpets and curtains may (9)…….. and deaden voices and music.

The music at open-air concerts, on the other hand, must often compete with the noise of traffic, bird song or wind and thunder. A strong wind can carry the sound away and a sudden summer storm can drown out the music altogether. In addition, if there is any risk of rain, all instruments and sound equipment must be housed under (10)…….. to avoid the danger of electrocution. Once these problems are overcome, outdoor concerts allow people the opportunity to enjoy a wide range of live music in the fresh air.

1. A performed B shown C executed D held
2. A localities B circumstances C surroundings D backgrounds
3. A builds B forms C composes D creates
4. A liable B subject C related D adapted
5. A transmitted B played C directed D broadcast
6. A reflect B exhibit C produce D register
7. A harm B halt C impede D prevent
8. A twisting B bending C distorting D adjusting
9. A absorb B attract C withdraw D detain
10. A enclosure B shade C wrapper D cover

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS:

1. Either Bob Ashcroft or the Mendozas (hold) (1)……………this year's party.
2. (Attract) (2)……………visitors from around the globe, Casa Batllú (design) (3)…………by Gaudi (make) (4)………………Barcelona proud and (surely /continue/do) (5)…………………..
3. It is silly of you (make) (6)………………such a big fuss in public. It was none of your business. You (not/behave) (7)………………………like that.
4. Hooray! Smith (hit) (8)….that one off the back foot, and the ball (go) (9)……… straight to the goal.
5. We eventually arrived at a solution, but not the one we (envisage) (10)………
6. You(have) (11)……………..a hot and heavy commute this afternoon, folks. Interstate 5 is blocked for two miles north and south of 80th street, so I suggest an alternate route (take) (12)………if possible.Construction on the Factoria interchange has caused (slow) (13)…………..on 1-405, so use caution here. Repairs on the Evergreen Point Bridge (expect/ complete) (14)……………………by today, but the bridge is still closed. The Highway Department issued a statement apologizing for (caused) (15)…………………..further inconvenience to motorists, but the repairs are taking longer than (plan) (16)……………. They (expect/ finish) (17)……………by 5:00 A.M. Tuesday. An accident (involve) (18)…………. an (overturn) (19)………………..van in the left lane on the 509 freeway isn't expected to be cleared for at least half an hour, so avoid the 509 northbound. You (improve) (20)……………your commute by taking Highway 99, where traffic is smooth and relatively light. This is Hank Simmons for KAJK Traffic Watch.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

1. So……… what grounds are you claiming compensation?
2. The crowd shouted when the team came ……….the field.
3. Should all rich countries unite …………… the attempt to solve the problems of poor countries?
4. Do people in the Mediterranean countries have more zest……………..life than people in Northern and Central Europe?
5. Have you ever been talked ………… buying something you did not need?
6. Has anybody in your family taken a liking…….. Chinese, Indian or Japanese food?
7. Yes, but……… respect, you did miss the last meeting, didn't you?
8. Have you ever lost ……….. anybody in a game of tennis?
9. Working overtime gives me the chance to pay ……….my bills.
10. 'We meet up with some friends' means 'We hooked … with some friends'

We all need to get (11) …………. from somewhere, somebody and something at some time or other in our lives. (12) ……………. many of us, this may just mean going out. For professional criminals, escape appears in many different forms. First, there is the planned escape where you break into a jeweller's shop and make (13)……………..with several gold and diamond rings and Rolex watches. If you are caught, you then try to hire a good lawyer (14)………… the hope that you may get away with the crime and get (15) ……….. The best criminals are the ones who never get caught like T. S. Eliot's McCavity, a cat that was called "the hidden paw". This master of crime would vanish (16) ……….. leaving a trace of evidence. As soon as the police were (17) …………. the scene McCavity knew it was best to stand back.

Sometimes we need to escape from boring people or people we are afraid of. We have many polite idioms for announcing our departure. "I have to get (18) …………, now" may imply that you have work to do. "I must be getting along" may indicate that you have a journey to make as well as some responsibilities elsewhere. It is well known that many people fear doctors and dentists. Their surgeries may give (19)………… the sweet smelling vapours of health and hygiene, but we all know that doctors give injections and dentists take (20) ……… teeth.

III. WORD FORMS:

Word Form 1

1. (AUTHOR)After many years as a solo researcher, Marion decided to……………………………. her next article with a colleague in the same field.
2. (CURRICULUM) The school that Peter goes to has a number of……………………………. actvities that take place at the end of the school day.
3. (PREPARE) Unless you do a lot of revision before your exams you're bound to feel………
4. (WIT) Many children's tales rely on a dominant character being…………..by an apparently weaker one.
5. (MEASURE) The life of Dorothy and Patrick has improved …………… since they both got new jobs.
6. (PANORAMA) In 'Myth of the living', Duong takes a …………………view of the world, analysing how humans struggle with various challenges.
7. (SYNONYM) Visiting Hawaii is …………………with going to the beach.
8. (FORGET) Another ……………sight is the stunning sunset on Waikiki Beach
9. (DISPENSE) The shirts are ideal momentos, with enchanting images of Hawaii sight-seeing and the …………………words: "Hawaii" or " Aloha" – the amicable greeting in Hawaii.
10. (WILD) Visitors and local people in the ancient imperial city of Hue escape the summer heat by heading to the …………… ans serenity of Thien An Hill.

Word Form 2

For questions **1-10**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Example: **0** APPLICATIONS

Aerial photography

Photography has many forms and **(0)** …….. . Of all of them, **APPLY**
the practice of taking pictures of earth from the air has had the
most value for geographers **(1)** ……… . **WORLD**
Photography was still in its **(2)** …….. when, in 1858, French artist **INFANT**
Felix Tournachon took the first aerial photograph from a hot-air balloon.
From these crude **(3)** …….., aerial photographs have **BEGIN**
been taken from **(4)** …….. higher vantage points and now **INCREASE**
cameras on satellites can capture images of earth from space.
This would have been**(5)** …….. in 1858. Today, such images **IMAGINE**
provide a wealth of detailed information and **(6)** …. they have made
an enormous contribution to our understanding of the Earth's **CONSEQUENCE**
atmosphere and weather patterns. They are also
invaluable to **(7)** …….. and those **ARCHAEOLOGY**
monitoring urban **(8)** ……… **EXPAND**
Although aerial photographs and maps both present a bird's eye
view of the Earth's surface, they are valuable in different ways.
In terms of **(9)** ……., maps will always provide a more reliable **ACCURATE**
representation of the surface of the Earth. However, aerial photography
has become the more **(10)** ….. as a means of documenting the **INFLUENCE**
world's changing landscape and ecosystems.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION:

1. The Girl Scouts, found by Juliette Gordon Low in 1912, has grown to a current membership of more than three million girls.
A: found — B: in 1912 — C: has grown — D: more than

2. The decathlon is a two-day athletic competition which consists of ten types
A: two-day — B: athletic — C: consists — D: ten types

3. Fred Astaire is said to have been the most popular dancer of his time, but he was also a talented actor, a singer, and choreographer.
A: is said — B: to have been — C: of his time — D: a singer

4. The U.S. Postal Service delivers more mails in one day than does Federal Express in one year.
A: delivers — B: mails — C: than — D: does

5. Collections of the simple and functional Shaker furniture can be seen in museums through the United States.
A: Collections — B: furniture — C: can be seen — D: through

6. Provide pensions for retired people is the primary function of the social security system.
A: Provide — B: pensions — C: retired — D: the primary function

7. Some observers think that if we don't reduce our consumption, by the middle of the next century, our resources might be insufficient and many people must be hungry
A: think — B: don't reduce — C: might be insufficient — D: must be hungry

8. Hypnosis, the term for a psychological state that superficially resembles sleep, is generally induced by the monotonous repetition of word and gestures while the subject is completely relaxed.
A: Hypnosis — B: a psychological state — C: sleep — D: of word

9. Played in few parts of the world outside of the United States, the baseball first became an event in the Olympic Games in 1984.
A: Played — B: in few parts — C: the baseball — D: first

10. Not only the supply of mahogany has dwindled markedly in the past ten years,
A B
but its price has tripled during the same period of time.
C D

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST:

Passage 1

For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Ways We Have Changed

It is hard for almost everyone, but especially the young, to imagine a world (0).. ***WITHOUT***.. television. We have (1) ………… to expect that all the important news of the day, worldwide, will be there (2) ……… the touch of a button. In times (3) ……….. by, only the literate knew what was going on in the world, and then only after a long delay. But now it is possible for any of us to watch world events as they occur. Nothing has shortened the distance that divides our private lives (4) …………. the outside world to such an extent as television. Time and (5) …………….., television transports us to the habitats of rare animals, and we may identify (6) …………. them. Concern for damage to the environment extends far and (7) ………….. . We worry about the influence of technology not just in our cities but on us as people. Increasingly, we see(8) ……… as part of the planet rather than in isolation. (9) ……………….was once the prerogative of scholars is now accessible to countless people through the medium of television. (10) ………………..this form of popular education can be regarded as superficial, it represents a broadening of knowledge. .

Passage 2:

For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Animals of the Future

The idea of trying to imagine(0)…WHAT…sort of animals will be living on our planet in thousands if not millions of years' time seems at first sight to be futile. Can we possibly imagine what's in store so far in the future? The team of scientists (1)………… work on the question is to be published soon have, all (2)……… same, applied a great (3)………….more than guesswork (4)………the task. Each of them, specialising (5) ……………. a different scientific discipline, has used understanding of the past to figure (6) ……….all the environments that may be available to future life forms. By studying past ice ages and climates, they have deduced the (7)…………in which weather patterns will, in all (8) ……………… affect different areas of the globe. From their study of past evolution, they claim they can predict how life will adapt to fit the new ecological conditions (9) ………… about by these changes. Because there is a series of rules governing evolution in the past, it requires no great leap of faith to look in the other direction. The result is a collection of very weird-looking creatures. Although the scientists admit they may be wrong, theys say it is the best they can come up (10) …………., based on what they know, with just a little imagination thrown in for really good measure.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION:

1. I feel completely exhausted when I've listened to Marion for half-an-hour.(**leaves**)
→ Half-an-hour…………………………………………………………………………… completely exhausted.
2. Harry wished he had asked a mechanic to check the car before he bought it.
→ Harry regretted ……………………………………………………………………it checked by a mechanic.
3. The only thing I could do was sit and wait. (**anything**)
→ There ……………………………………………………………………… sit and wait.
4. There are very few opportunities for Tim to play the saxophone these days.
→ Very rarely …………………………………………………………………………… the saxophone these days.
5. Karen's schoolwork definitely seems to be improving this term. (**signs**)
→ Karen's schoolwork………………………………………………………………… this term.
6. I've been thinking about it all week, but I still haven't made a decision. (**on**)
→ It's …………………………………all week, but I still haven't made a decision.
7. We sometimes feel a tremor of fear living in an earthquake zone. (**so**)
→ We live in an earthquake zone and ……………………………………………… a tremor of fear.
8. Because he was new, they make him do most of the work in the office. (**lion**)
→ Because he was new, he was ……………………………………………… the office.
9. Bob doesn't want to become a fat cat, so how much money he earned is not important. (**neither**)
→ Bob doesn't want to become a fat cat, so it ………………………………… how much money he earned.
10. They agreed that the committee should appoint a press secretary.
→ It …………………………………………………………………………by the committee.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẾN TRE – BẾN TRE

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

a. Select the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. misfit B. eisteddfod C. irrefragable D. afeard
2. A. Einstein B. eiderdown C. eightfold D. Eiffel Tower

3. A. within B. without C. heathen D. healthy
4. A. dengue B. dialogue C. colleague D. catalogue
5. A. bombard B. discard C. mustard D. retard

b. Pick out the word stressed on the different syllable from the others.

1. A. internal B. interpret C. interstice D. interleave
2. A. sedan B. empire C. canal D. lapel
3. A. insect B. innate C. papa D. grantor
4. A. disinter B. cadaver C. cathedral D. atishoo
5. A. catamaran B. nevertheless C. equestrienne D. intrauterine

II. READING COMPREHENSION

a. Read the passage and then choose the best answer.

ARTISANS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. As master craftworkers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. In addition, women often worked in their homes part-time; making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists. After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers. Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

The creation of a labor force that was accustomed to working in factories did not occur easily. Before the rise of the factory, artisans had worked within the home. *Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior*. Journeymen knew that if they perfected their skill, they could become respected master artisans with their own shops. Also, skilled artisans did not work by the clock, at a steady pace, but rather in bursts of intense labor alternating with more leisurely time.

The factory changed that. Goods produced by factories were not as finished or elegant as those done by hand, and pride in craftsmanship gave way to the pressure to increase rates of productivity. The new methods of doing business involved a new and stricter sense of time. Factory life necessitated a more regimented schedule, where work began at the sound of a bell and workers kept machines going at a constant pace. At the same time, workers were required to discard old habits, for industrialism demanded a worker who was alert, dependable, and self-disciplined. Absenteeism and lateness hurt productivity and, since work was specialized, disrupted the regular factory routine. Industrialization not only produced a fundamental change in the way work was organized; it transformed the very nature of work.

The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules. One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell-just as though we are so many living machines." With the loss of personal freedom also came the loss of standing in the community. Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management. Few workers rose through the ranks to supervisory positions, and even fewer could achieve the artisan's dream of setting up one's own business. Even well-paid workers sensed their decline in status.

In this newly emerging economic order, workers sometimes organized to protect their rights and traditional ways of life. Craftworkers such as carpenters, printers, and tailors formed unions, and in 1834 individual unions came together in the National Trades' Union. The labor movement gathered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837, but in the depression that followed, labor's strength collapsed. During hard times, few workers were willing to strike* or engage in collective action. And skilled craftworkers, who spearheaded the union movement, did not feel a particularly strong bond with semiskilled factory workers and unskilled laborers. More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday shortened to 10 hours to most industries by the 1850's, and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike, but these gains had little immediate impact.

Workers were united in resenting the industrial system and their loss of status, but they were divided by ethnic and racial antagonisms, gender, conflicting religious perspectives, occupational differences, *political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics*. For them, the factory and industrialism were not agents of opportunity but reminders of their loss of independence and a measure of control over their lives. As United States society became more specialized and differentiated, greater extremes of wealth began to appear. And as the new markets created fortunes for the few, the factory system lowered the wages of workers by dividing labor into smaller, less skilled tasks.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about articles manufactured before 1815?
A. They were primarily produced by women.
B. They were generally produced in shops rather than in homes.
C. They were produced with more concern for quality than for speed of production.
D. They were produced mostly in large cities with extensive transportation networks.

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
A. Masters demanded moral behavior from apprentices but often treated them irresponsibly.
B. The responsibilities of the master to the apprentice went beyond the teaching of a trade.
C. Masters preferred to maintain the trade within the family by supervising and educating the younger family members.
D. Masters who trained members of their own family as apprentices demanded excellence from them.

3. The word *disrupted* in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. prolonged B. established C. followed D. upset

4. In paragraph 4, the author includes the quotation from a mill worker in order to
   A. support the idea that it was difficult for workers to adjust to working in factories
   B. to show that workers sometimes quit because of the loud noise made by factory machinery
   C. argue that clocks did not have a useful function in factories
   D. emphasize that factories were most successful when workers revealed their complaints
5. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 4 as consequences of the new system for workers EXCEPT a loss of
   A. freedom B. status in the community
   C. opportunities for advancement
   D. contact among workers who were not managers
6. The phrase *gathered some momentum* in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to
   A. made progress B. became active
   C. caused changes D. combined forces
7. The word *spearheaded* in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to
   A. led B. accepted C. changed D. resisted
8. Which of the following statements about the labor movement of the 1800's is supported by paragraph 5?
   A. It was most successful during times of economic crisis.
   B. Its primary purpose was to benefit unskilled laborers.
   C. It was slow to improve conditions for workers.
   D. It helped workers of all skill levels form a strong bond with each other.
9. The author identifies *political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics* as two of several factors that
   A. encouraged workers to demand higher wages
   B. created divisions among workers
   C. caused work to become more specialized
   D. increased workers' resentment of the industrial system
10. The word *them*, in paragraph 6 refers to
   A. Workers B. political party loyalties
   C. disagreements over tactics D. agents of opportunity

b. Read the passage and then choose the best answer.

Shadow puppetry is a traditional art form that often goes unappreciated in modern times. A large part of the appeal of puppet shows is the craftsmanship behind the creation of the actual puppets. *In shadow puppetry, on the other hand, the puppets remain unseen, so the real artistry is in the presentation.* The combination of the puppet's shape, the background screen, and the light itself creates the overall effect of the shadow puppet show. The task of the director is to ensure these elements are working together harmoniously in order to produce the optimal experience for the audience.

The screen is the medium through which the audience experiences the performance, so selecting the best screen is essential. First, it must transmit as much light as possible to better capture the shape of the puppet. However, it shouldn't transmit so much light that the puppeteer is visible. The material should obviously be durable but thin. A thin material gives superior definition to the edges of the shadows. Traditionally, cotton was used for the screen, but it was very grainy. As new kinds of textiles have been developed, more suitable materials have become the standard. Silk works well but is expensive. A more affordable option is vinyl, which is thin and transmits light evenly. The only problem is that it stretches too easily. In order to allow the puppets to press up against the screen, it must be strung very tightly. If the material stretches too easily, it will sag.

One unique challenge for the puppet show director is that the presentation is two-dimensional. The screen is flat, so puppets can only move forwards and backwards. In order to create a three-dimensional appearance, directors often design a set in which the background is smaller than the foreground. Then, by using different-sized puppets at different heights on the screen, a more interesting scene can be created. If the script requires two puppets to pass by each other, it can be accurately reproduced on the screen. The "fade-out" is a common tool used by directors to avoid this problem. In this technique, the puppet is moved away from the screen, and the image becomes fuzzy before fading out altogether.

Having chosen a screen and designed the set, the next step is to determine the light that will be used. There are several factors to be considered: intensity, spread, and angle. Naturally, more light is required behind the screen than in front. The power or intensity of this light is best determined through experimentation. If the light is too bright, it will appear harsh to audience members positioned close to the screen. Dim light, though harder to see, can create an intimate mood. The intensity of the light can be manipulated throughout the performance by using a dimmer switch.

Spread describes how the intensity of light is dispersed over the screen. If it is too focused on the center, it can leave dark areas at the edges. In contrast, if the spread is too wide, light might spillover the edges of the screen, thus producing shadows of objects that aren't supposed to be part of the performance. Additionally, the angle at which the light hits the screen will affect the spread. The director can manipulate the angle of the light in order to alter the shape and size of the puppets and to create dramatic effects.

The shadow puppet show is an art that goes beyond the construction of the puppets and the performance of the script. Finding the optimal combination of light and shadow involves careful planning and meticulous design. Every detail must be considered and controlled in relation to every other detail, making shadow puppetry an art of precision.

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "produce" as used in paragraph 1?
   A. fresh food B. create C. pay for D. oversee
2. The word" harsh" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
   A. very cold B. crisp C. insulting D. severe
3. What word does "it" refer to in paragraph 2?
   A. option B. vinyl C. light D. problem
4. In paragraph 2, the author explains the importance of the screen by
   A. showing how difficult it is to find good material
   B. explaining the elements to be considered
   C. saying what it is used for D. giving examples of materials

5. According to the passage, which of the following can cause unwanted shadows?
A. A light that's too bright B. A light that's not bright enough
C. A light that's too focused D. A light that's not focused enough.

6. What does "this technique" refer to in paragraph 3?
A. Using different-sized puppets B. The script
C. Using a smaller background D. The "fade-out"

7. Which of the following sentences best expresses the essential information of the highlighted sentence? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
A. Shadow puppetry, in contrast, is a truly artistic show.
B. Because the puppeteers remain out of sight in shadow puppetry, the presentation becomes more expressive.
C. In contrast, the true skill and appeal in shadow puppetry lies in the presentation, as the actual puppets are kept hidden.
D. Similarly, in shadow puppetry, the true skill is in the presentation of the show.

8. What is the main purpose of the passage?
A. To inspire people to become shadow puppeteers
B. To increase the popularity of shadow puppet shows
C. To show how shadow puppetry is better than regular puppetry
D. To demonstrate the challenges involved in shadow puppetry

9. All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT
A. color B. intensity C. spread D. angle

10. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about regular, non-shadow puppet shows?
A. They're not as good as shadow puppet shows.
B. They're easier to produce than shadow puppet shows.
C. Most of the work happens before the show.
D. It's not really an art form.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the text and then choose the correct answer to fill in the gap.

Over the past thirty years or so, the methods used for collecting money from the public to (1) ....the developing world have changed out of all recognition, along with the gravity of the problems faced, and the increasing awareness among the population that something must be done. At the beginning of this period, it would have been common to put (2) ....in a collecting box, perhaps on the street or at church, or to receive a small 'flag' to wear in the lapel. The 1960s saw the development of shops which sold secondhand goods. (3) ....by the public, and which also began to sell articles manufactured in the developing world in projects set up by the parent charity, to guarantee a fair income to local people.

The next development was probably the charity 'event', in which participants were (4) ....to run, cycle, swim and what have you, and collected money from friends and relatives according to how far or long they managed to keep going. The first hint of what was to become the most successful means of (5) ....money was the charity record, where the artists donated their time and talent and the proceeds from sales went to a good cause. This was perhaps a reflection of the fact that young people felt increasingly concerned about the obvious differences between (6) ....in Europe and the United States, and that in most of Africa and Asia, and this concern was reflected in songs besides being clearly shown on television. The problems were becoming hard to (7) ...., but a feeling of frustration was building up. Why was so little being done? The huge success of Band Aid, and subsequent televised concerts, reflected the (8) ....of the media, and of music in particular but also differed in style from other events. People phoned up in their thousands on the day and (9) ....money by quoting their credit card numbers. After all, if you have enough money to buy CDs and a stereo player, you can afford something for the world's (10) ....children.

1. A. finance	B. aid	C. pay	D. loan
2. A. this	B. money	C. them	D. funds
3. A. donated	B. freed	C. offered	D. awarded
4. A. sponsored	B. invited	C. required	D. used
5. A. borrowing	B. such	C. further	D. raising
6. A. being	B. life	C. them	D. lifestyles
7. A. avoid	B. understand	C. define	D. implement
8. A. mass	B. ability	C. style	D. power
9. A. loaned	B. handed in	C. pledged	D. raised
10. A. famine	B. underdeveloped	C. starving	D. own

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tenses and forms.

I don't really know my father. He isn't easy to get on with. He's quite self-centered, and a little bit vain. The public (1. think) ....he's very easy-going, but at home he keeps himself to himself.

He (2. *not*, be) .... at home much when I was a child because I (3. *not*, remember) .... much about him. He (4. *always*, be) .... slightly out of touch with family fife. His work (5. *always*, be) .... first, and he (6. *always*, be) ....off somewhere (7. act) .... or (8. rehearse) .... He loves (9. ask) .... for his autograph, he loves (10. recognize) .... He (11. win) .... several awards, and he (12. be) .... very proud of that. He (13. give) .... the Member of the British Empire, and we (14. go) ....to Buckingham Palace (15. get) .... the medal. It was incredibly (16. bore) .... - there were hundreds of other people (17. get) .... the same thing, and you (18. sit) there for hours. He (19. show) ....off his awards to whoever (20. come) ....to the house.

II. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition or an adverbial particle.

1. A staring incident sparked.........violent clashes between the two rival gangs.
2. My childhood friend gave me the brush ....after he became rich and famous.
3. Lolita came ....great wealth after the demise of her millionaire grandmother.
4. The rioters fell ....the lone policeman on duty outside the factory.
5. Don't worry. Although only one of us holds a job right now, we'll get .... somehow.
6. You traitor! You gave ....us ....!

7. He was such a slacker that he was unable to hold ....any job for more than a month.
8. "Could you pull ....at the street corner?" James asked the taxi driver.
9. She put ....$500 a month for her daughters' university education.
10. The authorities took measures to stamp ....drug abuse among teenagers.

a. Ken has always said he would make another attempt **(11)**............beating the 400-meter record, and is in fact making an attempt **(12)**.........it today.
b. Ken's gaining **(13)** ....us rapidly in his Bangmobile. He has reputation **(14)** ....being a reckless driver.
c. Helen said she was now mercifully free **(15)**............ Denis. What did she mean **(16)** ....that strange remark?
d. The TV serial they showed last year was an insult **(17)** ....one's intelligence. I had every intention of writing and protesting **(18)** .... the producer about it, but never had the time.
e. Sir James ended his speech **(19)** .... Rather an extravagant attack **(20)** ....the Government.

III. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word at the end of the sentence.

a.

1. The new manager produced a(n) ....inventory of all the items found in the shop, ranging from the tiny pin to the gigantic industrial washing machine. COMPREHEND
2. During the war, the prices of food were .... ASTRONOMY
3. Only a(n) ....proportion of the club's members objected to the proposal, so the committee went ahead with their plan. SIGNIFY
4. I don't have time to read the ....version of the book, so I'll just buy the condensed version. ABRIDGE
5. The little boy ran straight into the ....arms of his father. STRETCH
6. A(n) ....is one who tends to take the worse view, or expect the worst outcome. PESSIMISM
7. A(n) ....is adverse to rapid change. CONSERVE
8. Between 1860 and 1900 the country had a number of revolutions and uprisings. It was a time of .... STABLE
9. She sat in terrible ....on the hard chair for over an hour. COMFORT
10. To improve his qualifications, he's taking a course in ....skills. MANAG

b. Read the text and then fill in the blank with the correct form of the word chosen from the box.

fashion	*house*	*Italy*	*nation*	*entertain*	
expense	*music*	*rough*	*special*	*success*	*touch*

Hollywood forever?

Apart from television, the cinema is the most popular form of **(0)** *entertainment* for most people because it is still relatively **(1)** .... Hollywood is, of course, the capital of the **(2)** .... cinema industry. Hollywood movies make up **(3)** ....75% of all the films we watch at our local cinemas.

Although we may find it difficult to remember the names of **(4)** ....and French film stars, Hollywood stars, such as Sylvester Stallone and Meryl Streep are **(5)** ....names all around the world. Moreover, only Hollywood seems to make certain kinds of films **(6)** ....

(7) ....are one example but we can also include westerns, although for a time 'spaghetti westerns' (made in Italy) were quite **(8)** ....with cinema goers. But cowboys and Indians are really a Hollywood **(9)** ....and they are still going strong after all these years. Such films, however, have not remained **(10)** ....by time and changes in attitudes. The cowboys are no longer always the goodies as they were in the 1940s.

IV. There are 10 errors in the paragraph. Find and correct them. Some lines have more than one mistake.

EAR INFECTIONS

One of the more prevalent illnesses in children in three is ear infections. These can be quite painful and will often result from incessant crying. Ear infections are caused when bacteria or virus get into the inside of the ear. The Eustachian tubes, that supply the ear with air, become swollen or inflaming. The adenoids, cell clusters near these tubes that fights infections, can too become infected and the block tubes. Children's Eustachian tubes are smaller but straighter, and their adenoids are larger. This means that the tubes do not drain as well, that often results in the adenoids impeding flow through the tubes.

V. Fill in the blank with ONE suitable word.

a.

Printed output, which can be **(1)** .... by humans rather than by a computer, is the most comnon **(2)** .... It is two-dimensional, consisting of characters within a **(3)** ...., and lines on a page. One of the most difficult **(4)** .... of printing output is the reaction of the user to the **(5)** .... page, because somehow the printed output produces a response **(6)** .... the reader much like that of people **(7)** .... a roomful of new furniture. They have definite ideas **(8)** .... each piece should go, but after seeing it there, they are **(9)** .... to change their minds. The same occurs when the reader first sees the printed **(10)** .... of a report, for instance.

b.

Letter from a Genius

In 1912, the world's top mathematicians began to receive letters which were full of **(1)** .... complex formulae. They came from Madras, in India, where a 23-year-old accounts clerk named Srinivasa Ramanujan had seemingly come up with hundreds of new **(2)** .... to known mathematical problems **(3)** ....any form of assistance or training.

For the most part, the professional mathematicians' response was the usual one **(4)** .... faced with eccentric letters: they consigned them straight to the bin. But in 1913, some reached G.H. Hardy, a leading authority in number theory at Cambridge University. He, too, initially dismissed the letters **(5)** ....

the work of an eccentric, but unable to get them out of his head, he eventually subjected them to closer scrutiny. After a few hours, Hardy arrived **(6)** .... the conclusion that what he had **(7)** .... him was the work of a mathematical genius, a view confirmed by colleagues with whom he shared his discovery.

Before very long, Ramanujan had received an invitation to Cambridge and, once there, he soon proved **(8)** ....worth. A fruitful collaboration with Hardy **(9)** ....in the opening up **(10)** .... vast areas of mathematical research, still being worked on to this day.

VI. Finish the second sentence without changing the meaning by using the words given at the beginning or one word at the end of the sentence.

1. I hardly had time to step inside the office before the phone started ringing.
   No sooner...
2. Try to stay inconspicuous when you get there.
   Try to keep ....
3. The colonel and the doctor did not get on well.
   The colonel was not on ....
4. It's highly unlikely that the meeting will end before 8.00.
   The chances ....
5. When I realized how much it was going to cost, I change my mind.
   The realization ....
6. I was greatly relieved to hear that her condition was not serious.
   It was with ....
7. Everyone noticed that Jane was absent. CONSPICUOUS
   ....
8. They have discovered some interesting new information. LIGHT
   ....
9. In her previous job, Mara was a picture restorer. WORK
   ....
10. Any personal involvement on the part of the Prime Minister in this scandal would be disastrous. CAUGHT
   ....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VỊ THANH - HẬU GIANG

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu hỏi 1: PHONOLOGY (5 điểm)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words

1. A. comfortable B. syllable C. able D. capable
2. A. carpentry B. pseudo C. psychiatrist D. psycho
3. A. satan B. sanctuary C. tiptoe D. tone

4. A. horrifying B. honey C. vehicle D. hit
5. A. measles B. oneself C. satisfy D. skim

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently from that of the other words.

1. A. transaction B. menacing C. control D. robotic
2. A. culminate B. machine C. operate D. terminate
3. A. prediction B. judgement C. intelligent D. compulsion
4. A. personal B. entry C. personnel D. sampler
5. A. accordance B. understand C. incomplete D. acupuncture

Câu hỏi 2: READING: (20 điểm)

Reading 1:

Around the year 1500, hunting people occupied the entire northern third of North America. They lived well from the animals with whom they shared these lands. Hunters of sea mammals had colonized the Arctic coasts of Canada and Greedland between four and five thousand years before. Land-hunting people had lived throughout much of northern interior for at least 12,000 years.

Northern North America is part of a larger circumpolar ecological **domain** that continues across the narrow Bering Strait into Siberia and northern Europe. The overall circumpolar environment in the 1500's was not very diffirent from the environment of the present. This vast landmass had a continental climate and was dominated by cold arctic air throughout a long winter and spring season. Summer temperatures ranged from near freezing to the mid-20's Celsius, while winter temperatures were often as low as 40 degrees below zero Celsius.

Geographers divide the overall circumpolar domain into two zones, the Arctic and, below it, the Subarctic. They refer to the landforms of these areas as tundra and taiga, respectively.

Tenperatures in the northern lands were below freezing for eight or nine months of the year. Subarctic soil in the Arctic's tundra remained permanently frozen. Even when summer temperatures were above freezing and the top inches of earth became **saturated** with water, the soil below reamained frozen into a **permafrost**, as hard as rock. When water flowed upon the surface of permanently frozen tundra, **it** made overland travel extremely difficult. Summer travel in the boggy lands, or muskeg county, of the Subarctic's taiga was also slow and arduous. Tracking animals was more difficult than it was during the winter when the **swampy** ground was frozen solid and covered with snow. In both tundra and taiga, hordes of mosquitoes and biting flies bred in the standing pools of water. Clothing lost its thermal efficiency when it became damp. Northern people looked forward to the turn of the season to bring the easier traveling conditions associated with cold weather. In the Arctic, they could haul food and supplies by dogsled while in the Subarctic, people could travel quickly and efficiently by snowshoes and toboggan.

1. The word **domain** is closest meaning to
   A. Temperature B. Period C. Region D. Process
2. Which of the following terms is used to describe the landform of the Arctic region?
   A. Subarctic B. Taiga C. Tundra D. Muskeg

3. For how many months of the year were temperatures below freezing in the circumpolar region?
A. 4-5 months B. 6 months C. 8-9 months D. 12 months
4. The word **saturated** is closest meaning to
A. Enriched B. Dissolved C. Removed D. Soaked
5. The word **permafrost** is closest meaning to
A. Rock B. Ice C. Fossil D. Soil
6. The word **it** in boil refers to
A. The tundra B. The taiga C. The water D. The summer
7. The word **swampy** is closest meaning to
A. Hard B. Soft C. Dry D. Wet
8. All the following are mentioned as having made travel in the summer diffcult **except**
A. Insects B. Wet clothing C. Swampy lands D. Lack of supplies
9. The subsurface soil in the Arctic's tundra is most comparable to which of the following?
A. Cement B. A bog C. A pond D. Sand
10. It can be infered from the passage that people who lived in Arctic and Subarctic region expected which of the following seasons?
A. Spring B. Summer C. Autumn D. Winter

Reading 2:

My lawyer, Mr. Turner, is the only man I know who has seen a ghost. He is a quiet even-tempered man whose life is spent in dealing with facts. He is the last person in the world to give way to fantasy. He has a wife and two children of whom he is proud, takes a modest holiday abroad every year and spends his Sundays gardening. He is knowledgeable about art and architecture, though he doesn't pretend to be expert by any means. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that he should be so insistent about the ghost. It happened, so he says, like this:

He was traveling from London to the North of England by train. It was a misty November evening and the train was half empty. In fact for the first part of the journey Mr. Turner had the carriage to himself and sat dozing over a newspaper. However at the first stop a passenger jumped in, slamming the door behind him. He seemed out of breath as if he had been running. He was a striking looking young man with dark, bushy hair and bright intelligent eyes. He was dressed rather oddly in a long waisted coat with silver buttons, tight trousers and an embroidered waistcoat. Mr. Turner did not pay much intention to this because people wear all sorts of extravagant clothes theses days and he had long grown accustomed to them.

Presently, the two man got into conversation, as people do on long journeys. Mr. Turner was interested to discover that the young man was very knowledgeable about Art – in particular portraits. His name, he said, was Joseph Hart, and he was on his way to visit an exhibition. It seemed that he worked in a famous London Art Gallery – a picture restorer, perhaps, thought Mr. Turner, for he seemed to know a great del about varnishes and paints, and even more about the subjects of certain portraits. When Mr. Turner asked his opinion of the portrait of a famous judge by an artist he admired, his companion laughed and said "He is only a reproduction – a good one I agree but you can't talk to a reproduction". He spoke as though the person in the portrait were still living.

After a while the carriage got hot and steamy and Mr. Turner dropped off. He woke up just as the train was drawing up at a junction with a grinding of brakes. His companion had disappeared.

A few days later, having returned to London, Mr. Turner found himself near the Art Gallery. Moved by some impulse, he went in and enquired for Joseph Hart. The attendant directed him to a room devoted to early nineteenth century portraits of well-known men. There was no-one in the room and Mr. Turner looked about him. Without knowing quite how he had got there, he found himself standing in front of a full-length portrait of a dark young man in tight trousers and an embroidered waistcoat. The eyes smiled at him with a hint of amusement. The name-plate at the foot of the picture read: *Joseph Hart, Gentleman, 1800-1835.*

1. What kind of person was Mr. Turner?
A. imaginative B. fantastic C. sensible D. insensitive
2. Although he was a lawyer, Mr. Turner
A. pretended to know a lot about Art. B. knew something about Art.
C. pretended to take an interest in Art. D. intended to learn more about Art.
3. When the passenger entered Mr. Turner's compartment
A. he was painting. B. he was running.
C. the train was just leaving. D. the carriage was half-empty.
4. The passenger's clothes didn't seem strange to Mr. Turner because
A. he was used to wearing strange clothes.
B. he liked people who wore strange clothes.
C. everyone he knew wore strange clothes.
D. He had seen a lot of people in strange clothes.
5. Mr. Turner thought the young man might
A. be an Art Dealer. B. be an Art Expert.
C. renew old pictures. D. paint reproductions of old pictures.
6. Why wouldn't the passenger give an opinion on the portrait of the judge?
A. the judge wasn't alive. B. the judge was still alive.
C. the picture was a copy. D. he hadn't seen it.
7. When did Mr. Turner first realize that the passenger had gone?
A. when the train started. B. after the train had stopped.
C. just before the train stopped. D. when the train was leaving the station.
8. Why did Mr. Turner go into the Art Gallery?
A. he was walking past there. B. he had never been there before.
C. he had planned to do so. D. he suddenly decided to.
9. In the part of the gallery that Mr. Turner was directed to
A. there were a lot of pictures by unknown people.
B. there were a lot of nineteenth century people.
C. no-one else was looking at the pictures.
D. he only saw one portrait.

10. When Mr. Turner looked at the portrait of Joseph Hart
A. he smiled at it. B. he thought it smiled at him.
C. he didn't recognize it. D. he was amused.

Câu hỏi 3: GUIDED CLOZE TEST: (10 điểm)

THINKING AND FEELING

Interesting the feeling of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we (1)……as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the (2)……words they say. Facial (3)…..and tone of voice are obvious ways of showing our (4)….to something, and it may well be that we unconsciously (5)……. views that we are trying to hide. The art of being tactful lies in (6)…… these signals, realizing what the other person is trying to say, and acting so that they are not embarrassed in any way. For example, we may understand that they are (7)……. reluctant to answer our question, and so we stop pressing them. Body movements in general may also (8)……. feelings, and interviewers often (9)…… particular attention to the way a candidate for a job walks into the room and sits down. However, it is not difficult to present the right kind of appearance, while what many employers want to know relates to the candidate's character(10)……., and psychological stability. This raises the (11)…… question of whether job candidates should be asked to complete psychological tests, and the further problem of whether such tests actually produce(12)…… results. For many people, being asked to take part in such a test would be an objectionable (13)…….. into their private lives. Quite (14) …… from this problems, can such tests predict whether a person is likely to be a (15)…….. employee or a valued colleague?

1) A. estimate B. rely C. reckon D. trust
2) A. other B. real C. identical D. actual
3) A. looks B. expression C. image D. manner
4) A. view B. feeling C. notion D. reaction
5) A. express B. declare C. exhibit D. utter
6) A. taking down B. putting across C. picking up D. going over
7) A. at least B. above all C. anyhow D. in fact
8) A. display B. indicate C. imply D. infer
9) A. have B. show C. make D. pay
10) A. quirks B. mannerisms C. traits D. points
11) A. awkward B. risky C. unpleasant D. touchy
12) A. faithful B. regular C. reliable D. predictable
13) A. invasion B. intrusion C. infringement D. interference
14) A. different B. apart C. away D. except
15) A. pedantic B. particular C. laborious D. conscientious

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN:

Câu hỏi 1: VERB TENSES/ FORMS: (10 điểm)

1. I didn't see anyone but I felt as though I (watch)…………………
2. Since they had that big argument, he crosses the street whenever he (see)….. her.

3. When she (realize)………………her mistake, she apologized.
4. Suddenly (feel)………………… hungry, he stopped to buy a bar of chocolate.
5. Don't try to phone me. By the time you read this letter, I (leave)……………
6. Tom is a first year student. By the end of next year, he (learn)…………… English for two years.
7. If they had revised the lesson carefully, they (not to fail)…………… the exam.
8. (Write)…………………the letter, she put it in an envelop.
9. Our classmates couldn't help (laugh) ………………when they heard the teacher's funny story.
10. This kitchen needs (repair)………….as quickly as possible, for the roof leaks.
11. What a shame that it (decide)……………………to cancel the school play!
12. If it (not be) ……………………for you, I would still be in prison today.
13. I don't know who rang, but it (can be)………………..Jim.
14. It's your own fault, you (not go)…………………..to bed so late.
15. If I were (ask)…………………you to marry me, what would you say?
16. It seems strange to be standing here, (look)…………. out at Sydney Harbour.
17. No wonder he was sacked! He seems (fiddle)……………………the accounts for years.
18. It is expected that tax increases (announce)……………in tomorrow's budget.
19. Police are reported (find)…………………illegal drugs in a secret hiding place in the star's home.
20. ………………(judge) from his expression, you are about to be discipline.

Câu hỏi 2: PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS. (10 điểm)

Find the word or phrase that best fits each blank.

1. Having to travel through such heavy traffic everyday really……….me down.
2. His bussiness is growing so fast that he must take………...more workers.
3. Don't jump……….conclusions. We don't yet know all the relevant facts.
4. He was………….a few hours of his death.
5. It is a brave man who ………..for his belief when under attack.
6. It was too late to……………of the contract.
7. She is taller than me………..a head.
8. We are planning a holiday in Thailand when my husband retires but I don't know whether it'll really come…………
9. How exactly did you set………….training the dogs to work well together.
10. If you run ………Steve, give him my best wishes.
11. He was very taken ……….by her aggressive attitude.
12. Because of his poor help, it took him along time to ………hid bad cold.
13. He pretended to be an Englishman, but his foreign accent gave him ……….
14. Computer technology will bring……….a revolution in business administration.
15. If he loses consciousness, give him a sip of brandy to bring him…………
16. The man was very conscious……… his bald head.
17. I'm afraid we haven't got a spare bed. Can you…………with a mattress on the floor?
18. ……….receipt of your instructions, I immediately sent a fax to Algeria.

19. At first the children enjoyed the game but quite soon the novelty..............

20. For the experiments to succeed, the measurements must be accurate ....
to five centimeters.

Câu hỏi 3: WORD FORM: (20 điểm)

A. supply the correct word form:

1. .... is the ongoing process that deepens and broadens the relationships and interdependence among countries. (globe)
2. A bath is not the same thing as sleep, but anything that lets you relax for a while is................., too. (restore)
3. Not sick, Mai guessed, but probably..........now that she drank a lot at the party last night. (hang)
4. These students voluntarily spent their summer vacations helping the .... (advantage)
5. Mr. Joseph Tan is working in the ....department. He is always carrying out investigations. (crime)
6. Eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly increases your life.......... (expect)
7. Her kindness to my children greatly...............her to me. (dear)
8. This chemical removes unsightly...........in order to restore wood to its natural colour. (colour)
9. The lawyer said that his...........is accused of smuggling cigarettes into Long An province. (defense)
10. No one wanted to ....the obnoxious boy, so he was alone. (friend)

B. Fill each blank with ONE suitable word from the box and change its word form where necessary.

1. assume	*2. go*	*3. overwhelm*	*4. high*	*5. destroy*
6. be	*7. technology*	*8. question*	*9. perfection*	*10. pessimism*

The image that we have of science has............radical change in the last hundred years. An enormous ....explosion, together with a number of very real anxiety about the environment and all the moral and political ramfications of economic growth have...........put science at the centre of public debate.

The twentieth century began with a challenge to the ....that human knowlegde was approaching completion. It will come, perhaps, as something of a surprise to all of us to realise that the emergence of this highly............process came both from within and outside science.

New scientific theories.............reveal the limitations of the old perspective. We had thought that the world, understood through the medium of rational........., was, indeed, the real world. Now we know that this was no more than a simplification that just happened to work. Once we realise this, though, we can move in a number of opposing directions. We can re-evaluate all knowledge...... and decide that it is eternally fragmentary and full of a vast number of ...., or we can be more possitive and view these vast explosions of scientific awareness as new challenges still to come and as celebrations of the............that the human imagination has so far scaled.

Câu hỏi 4: ERROR IDENTIFICATION: (10 điểm)

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.

Cambridge was important long before the University has existed. In the first century BC an Iron Age built an settlement on what is now known Castle Hill. This site was taken over by the Romans around 40 AD; the Saxons had followed, then the Normans under William the Conqueror, who raised a castle on a steep mound as a base for fighting the Saxon rebels at Ely. The earthworks of William's castle are still stand, and Ely Cathedral is visible from the top on a clear day.

The first scholars didn't arrive until 1209, and another 75 years passed before Hugh de bAlsham founded Peterhouse, the first college. Five more colleges were being established in the first half of the 14th century, the another ten during th 15th and 16th centuries were.

Henry VI took off nearly a quarter of the medieval city for King's College; Henry VIII united two existed colleges to make Trinity grand enough to rival Christ Church in Oxford. But these women didn't have a proper college building until Girton was first founded in 1869.

Câu hỏi 5: OPEN CLOZE TEST: (20 điểm)

Read the passage and fill each gap with a suitable word.

A. Certain types of nuclear waste can be...1......while other types are considered too dangerous to recycle. Low-level wastes......2.....radioactive material from research activities, medical wastes, and contaminated machinery from nuclear reactors. Nickel is the major metal of construction in the nuclear power field and much of it is recycle after surface contamination has been…3….

High-level wastes come from the reprocessing of spent fuel (partially depleted reactor fuel) and from the processing of nuclear weapons. These wastes…4…….gamma radiation, …5...Can cause birth defects, disease, and death. High-level nuclear waste is so...6......it is not normally recycled. Instead, it is fused into inert glass tubes encased in stainless steel cylinders, which are then......7.......underground.

Spent fuel can be reprocessing and recycled into......8......fuel elements, although fuel reprocessing was...9.......in the United States in 1977 and has never been resumed for legal, political, and.....10......reasons. However, spent fuel is being reprocessing in other countries such as Japan, Russia, and France. Spent fuel elements in the United States are kept in storage pools at each reactor site.

B. Modern cinema audiences expect to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are known as stunts, are usually performed by stuntment who are specially trianed to do dangerous things safely. ......1....can crash a car, but if you are shooting a film, you have to be extremely......2....sometimes stopping......3........in front of the camera and film crew. At an early......4.......in the production, an expert stuntman is …5.......in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the only person who can go ...6.......the wishes of the director, although he will usually only do this in the......7.......of safety.

Many famous actors like to do dangerous parts themselves, which produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to……8…..in for the actors. Actors like to become……9…..in all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety equipment, insurance companies would never let them take the risk. To do their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their……10……. If they were to be hurt, the film would come to a sudden halt.

Câu hỏi 6: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (20 điểm)

1. It was only because I owed him a favour that I agreed to help him.

But………………………………………………………………………………

2. "Why can't you do your work more carefully?" Helen's boss said to her.

Helen's boss criticised………………………………………………………

3. Arguing with her won't get you anywhere.

It won't do………………………………………………………………………

4. His description of the incident was completely different from what really happened.

His description of the incident bore……………………………………………

5. He didn't mention our previous conversation at all. **(preference)**

……………………………………………………………………………………

6. In don't feel like going to the party. **(mood)**

……………………………………………………………………………………

7. We should waste no words talking that stubborn guy. **(breath)**

……………………………………………………………………………………

8. Why do I always get the boring jobs? **(donkey)**

……………………………………………………………………………………

9. I am afraid there is no room in the concert hall tonight. **(booked)**

……………………………………………………………………………………

10. Don't panic about something so trivial. **(mountain)**

……………………………………………………………………………………

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM - VĨNH LONG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (35ms)

I. PHONOLOGY (5ms)

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. hypnosis B. hypnotic C. onset D. ottoman
2. A. microscope B. microscopic C. atrocious D. cone
3. A. fuzzy B. blizzards C. pizza D. buzz
4. A. glove B. exclude C. move D. approve
5. A. beloved B. crooked C. wicked D. booked

2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from that of the others.

1. A. privatize B. negligence C. navigate D. heuristics
2. A. stringent B. urology C. testimony D. terrorist

3. A. satanic B. thesaurus C. wisdom D. redeem
4. A. rational B. schematic C. probation D. magnetic
5. A. telegraph B. telegraphy C. diplomat D. competent

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

**** Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions.***

A. My lawyer, Mr. Turner, is the only man I know who has seen a ghost. He is a quite even-tempered man whose life is spent I dealing with facts. He is the last person in the world to give away to fantasy. He has a wife and two children of whom he is proud, takes a modest holiday abroad every year and spends his Sundays gardening. He is knowledgeable about art and architecture, though he doesn't pretend to be an expert by any means. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that he should be so insistent about the ghost. It happened, so he says, like this:

He was traveling from London to the North of England by train. It was a misty November evening and the train was half empty. In fact, for the first part of the journey Mr. Turner had the carriage to himself and sat dozing over a newspaper. However, at the first stop a passenger jumped in, slamming the door behind him. He seemed out of breath as if he had been running. He was a striking looking young man with dark, bushy hair and bright intelligent eyes. He was dressed rather oddly in a long waistcoat with silver buttons, tight trousers and an embroidered waistcoat. Mr. Turner did not pay much attention to this because people wear all sorts of extravagant clothes these days and he had long grown accustomed to them. Presently, the two men got into conversation, as people do on long journeys. Mr. Turner was interested to discover that the young man was very knowledgeable about art – in particular portraits. His name, he said, was Joseph Hart, and he was on his way to visit an exhibition. It seemed that he worked in a famous London Art Gallery – a picture restorer, perhaps, thought Mr. Turner, fro he seemed to know a great deal about varnishes and paints, and even more about the subjects of certain portraits. When Mr. Turner asked his opinion of the portrait of a famous judge by an artist he admired, his companion laughed and said: "He's only a reproduction – a good one I agree but you can't talk to a reproduction." He spoke a though the person in the portrait were still living.

After a while the carriage got hot and steamy and Mr. Turner dropped off. He woke up just as the train was drawing up at a junction with a grinding of brakes. His companion had disappeared.

A few days later, having returned to London, Mr. Turner found himself near the Art Gallery. Moved by some impulse, he went in and inquired for Joseph Hart. The attendant directed him to a room devoted to early nineteenth century portraits of well-known men. There was no one in the room and Mr. Turner looked around him. Without knowing quite how he had got there, he found himself standing in front of a full-length portrait of a young dark man in tight trousers and embroidered waistcoat. The eyes smiled at him with a hint of amusement. The name-plate at the foot of the picture read: Joseph Hart, Gentleman, 1800-1835.

1. What kind of person was Mr. Turner?

A. Imaginative B. Fantastic C. Sensible D. Insensitive

2. Although he was a lawyer, Mr. Turner ……………………………
A. pretended to know a lot about art.
B. knew something about art.
C. pretended to take interest in art.
D. intended to learn more about art.

3. When the passenger entered Mr. Turner's apartment, ……………………
A. he was panting.
B. he was running.
C. the train was just leaving.
D. the carriage was half-empty.

4. The passenger's clothes didn't seem strange to Mr. Turner because …………
A. he was used to wearing strange clothes.
B. he liked people who wore strange clothes.
C. everyone he knew wore strange clothes.
D. he had seen a lot of people in strange clothes.

5. Mr. Turner thought the man might ……………………………
A. be an art dealer.
B. be an art expert.
C. renew old pictures.
D. paint reproductions of old pictures.

6. Why wouldn't the passenger give an opinion on the portrait of the judge?
A. The judge wasn't alive.
B. The judge was still alive.
C. The picture was copy.
D. He hadn't seen it.

7. When did Mr. Turner first realize that the passenger had gone?
A. When the train started.
B. After the train had stopped.
C. Just before the train stopped
D. When the train was leaving the station.

8. Why did Mr. Turner go into the Art Gallery?
A. He was walking past there.
B. He had never been there before.
C. He has planned to do so.
D. He suddenly decided to.

9. In the part of the Gallery that Mr. Turner was directed to ……………………
A. there were a lot of pictures of unknown people.
B. there were a lot of nineteenth century people.
C. no one else was looking at the pictures.
D. he only saw one portrait.

10. When Mr. Turner looked at the portrait of Joseph Hart, ……………………
A. he smiled at it.
B. he thought it smiled at him.
C. he didn't recognize it.
D. he was amused.

B. Comets are bodies that move round in space. They are something like stars or small planets that move around the Sun. Comets are surrounded by gases, and the Sun makes those gases look very bright. Dust can get caught in the gas around the comet and make the comet look like it has a tail.

Halley's Comet is the most famous comet, but we can't see it very often. In fact, it can only be seen from Earth when it moves close to the Sun. This means that this beautiful comet only comes into our sky every 77 years or so. The last time Halley's Comet was visible from Earth was in 1991. Did you see it?

Halley's Comet was named after the English astronomer Edmond Halley. An astronomer studies the stars and planets in the solar system. Edmond Halley was born in London, England, in 1656. He studied astronomy at Oxford University. In 1676 he left the university to study the astronomy of the Southern Hemisphere. He wrote a book about the arrangement of the stars in the sky and the movement of the planets. He observed the Moon and studied how the Moon affects the ocean tides. He helped find a way to measure distances in space. This measurement was used by other scientists to learn about the size of our solar system and the distances of many stars and planets from Earth.

Edmond Halley especially liked to study comets. He read about comets and observed them in the sky. He learnt about the way they moved around the Sun – each comet follows a different path around the Sun and travels at its own speed. The path and speed of a body as it moves in space is called its orbit. Halley calculated the orbits of comets that he read about or saw himself. He found the orbits for twenty-four comets.

Halley also noticed that the paths of a comet seen in 1531 and of a comet seen in 1607 were identical to the path of a comet he had observed in 1682. He concluded that these three comets were, in fact, the same comet. Halley predicted that the comet would come again in 1758, and it did! This comet was named "Halley Comet" and can be seen from Earth. The first reports of this comet in history were made in 240 B.C. by Chinese astronomers, so we know that it has been orbiting the Sun for more than 2,000 years. Halley's Comet is not the only comet in our sky, but it is the only one that appears regularly and can be predicted. It is also one of the brightest comets, and people can see it without a telescope.

Like comets, the Earth also travels around the Sun. Sometimes the orbit of the Earth passes through the path of Halley's Comet. When this happens, dust left behind from the comet falls to Earth. The dust burns and makes brilliant lights like falling stars in the sky. You can see this happen every year in May and October. Astronomers predict that Halley's Comet will enter our sky again in 2061. Who do you think will see it?

1. Comets move around __________.
A. the Earth
B. the Sun
C. every 77 years
D. in the Southern Hemisphere

2. Comets may look like they have a tail because __________.
A. dust can get caught in the gas around the comet
B. the Sun is very bright
C. gases surround the comet
D. they appear like bright white stars in the sky.

3. Edmond Halley calculated the orbits for __________.
A. 77 comets
B. 1682
C. 1607
D. 24 comets

4. In 240 B.C. __________.
A. Halley was born in London, England
B. there was no comets in the sky
C. Chinese astronomers first observed Halley's comet
D. Halley's comet did not appear in the sky

5. Which of the following in not true?
A. Halley's Comet can be seen from Earth with naked eyes.

B. The comets of 1531, 1607 and 1682 were, in fact, the same comet.
C. Halley's prediction of the comet's re-appearance in 1758 was right.
D. He observed the comet of 1682 and named it "Halley's Comet".

6. Edmond Haley made the first accurate map of _______.
A. England B. the stars
C. the Southern Hemisphere D. the Earth's orbits

7. The Earth also travels _______.
A. around the Sun B. around Halley's Comet
C. around the Moon D. every 77 years

8. One of Halley's contributions to astronomy was ___________.
A. drawing a map of the Southern Hemisphere
B. founding the astronomy department at Oxford University
C. finding a way to measure distance in space
D. giving a name to one of the most famous comets

9. When the paths of the Earth and Halley Comet cross each other ________.
A. stars begin to fall from the sky
B. Halley's Comet appears in May and October
C. astronomers start making predictions about its appearance
D. dust from the tail of the comet burns brightly and look like falling stars in the night sky

10. Which of the following is not true of Halley's Comet?
A. It is bright.
B. Chinese astronomers named it "Halley's Comet".
C. It is predictable.
D. It won't appear again until 2061.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Read the passage and choose the word or the phrase that best fits each space.

Lately, there has been a dramatic rise in the number of burglaries in the area. John Amos came home to find (1) ....in his flat. He frightened them off when his car pulled up on the drive but by then the T.V and video were gone. Despite their hurry they had the (2) ....to empty the drawers and cupboards into a heap on the floor and had obviously taken anything of any value. John (3) .... local kids who had been pestering him, and hurling insults at him on his way to work. Sometimes they came (4) ....on his door and yelled at him through the letter box. His neighbors said it was because John was a teacher and the kids were probably playing truant. They complained to John that kids like that should be put behind (5) .... and if they were too young for that then they should be sent to secure units as far way as possible. But John did not bother to call the police. Instead he decided to (6) ....an alarm system. The advertising blurb claimed that this was no mere burglar alarm but a highly sophisticated (7) .... system. The equipment included a detector. Which would not only warn you that someone was approaching the (8) ....but would video record them as well. It wa expensive but John was keen to outdo even the most determined of burglars. Somehow word got round that his flat was a fortress and this seemed to incite the kids to (9) ....him more than ever. Their activities escalate and the attacks became more frequent. John became convinced that the only (10) ....way of dealing with the situation was to move. The following spring he emigrated to Canada.

1. A. interlopers B. intruders C. invaders D. infiltrators
2. A. audacity B. rudeness C. bravery D. enterprise
3. A. accused B. presumed C. blamed D. assumed
4. A. hitting B. crashing C. banging D. smashing
5. A. barriers B. barricades C. rods D. bars
6. A. input B. install C. institute D. instigate
7. A. surveillance B. inspection C. supervision D. vigilance
8. A. establish B. building site C. premises D. environment
9. A. torment B. tackle C. alarm D. treat
10. A. adequate B. satisfactory C. capable D. passable

B. WRITTEN TEST (90ms)

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10ms)

Supply the correct tenses / forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Where is Polly? – She is in her room (study) _______.
2. The reservations weren't made on time. –Sorry, the computers were down; it _______.
3. He phoned to tell me that he couldn't come tomorrow because he ____ to the dentist.
4. The new Garden City is well worth (see) ________ if you're in the area.
5. I'm terribly sorry. I seem (leave) ________ my book at home.
6. His (take) ________ ill was quite unexpected.
7. I hope Brenda (still work) ________ for me when I retire in six years' time.
8. The whole matter of the inheritance wants (look) _______ into.
9. Brenda would have told me if she (not like) ________ her present job.
10. Tell him that getting up earlier will mean (go) ________ to bed earlier.
11. I dread (go) _______ to the hospital.
12. Look! The rain (spoil) _____ our furniture. You (close) _______ all the windows last night.
13. He got angry because he (not accustom) __________ (make) __________ fun like that before.
14. A woman came in with a baby who she (say) _______ (just swallow) _________ a safety pin.
15. I recommend that Peter (study) __________ much more if he wants to pass his final exam.

16. John would rather (not go) ______ to class yesterday.

17. The roads were very dangerous because it (snow) ______ most of the morning.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

1. As the managing director dictated the letter, his secretary took ________ what he was saying in shorthand.
2. Mr. Jackson challenged the government as to who exactly was reigning ______ the country.
3. The terrorist headquarters was blown ________ in the army attack.
4. I didn't go to the party as I felt a bit ________ the weather.
5. Is there sufficient food to go ______?
6. ________receipt of your instructions, I immediately sent a fax to Tokyo.
7. The old lady's savings were considerable as she had put _______ a little money each week.
8. The sea and the sky looked so beautiful that they took my breath _______.
9. Many people were wounded after the terrorists started blazing ________.
10. After some bargaining, I managed to knock _______ the price of the painting by fifteen pounds.
11. The meeting is going to be earlier than originally planned. They've brought it _______ from the 15th to 12th.
12. What ______ the smoke and the noise, the party made me feel quite ill.
13. Can you pick _______ the BBC World Service on your new radio?
14. Looking after six kids all day has completely worn me _______.
15. Don't believe her when she says she's got stomachache. She's putting it ________. She just wants to get out of going to school.
16. Mr. Jones wants twenty copies of this letter run ________ on the photocopier.
17. The doctor is busy right now, but she could probably fit you ______ later.
18. He looks like his father_______ appearance.
19. The police told the suspected thief to turn _____ his pocket.
20. Today we take ______ many guests.

III. WORD FORMS (20ms)

1. Supply the correct word forms.

1. Workers on the night shift gave the security guard a regular ______ so that he wouldn't reveal that they were stealing materials and components from the factory. (pay)
2. Some gases ______ at cold temperatures. (liquid)
3. Never in human history has a population so ______ and deliberately defied nature as has the present generation. (will)
4. Many of our ______ about why and how we age are beginning to be overturned by recent advances in genetics and genome research. (conceive)
5. The WHO says 100 to 150 million people around the world are ______ and the number is growing by 50% every decade. (asthma)
6. Great architecture has never been dependent in the ______ of vast sums of money. (spend)
7. The air stewardess made it clear how ______ she was of his behavior. (contempt)
8. I think that they must have ______ me – I paid less today for milk and a loaf of bread in that shop than I did yesterday. (charge)
9. Two children who start school together may have a similar _____, but the way they deal with the learning environment is often different. (bring)
10. At school, the teachers are _____ by the urgent needs of a large number of children clamoring for attention, and the frequent overcrowding of classrooms. (siege)

2. Fill in each blank with the correct form of a word from the box. take mean pronounce fancy sympathy light appropriate nation invent grade

At the turn of this century, perhaps inspired by some of the (1) ______ names chosen by the newly-emerged dotcom enterprises, it became increasingly fashionable for companies to change their names. A survey conducted by a firm of brand consultants showed that, in 2000, no fewer than 250 British companies did so. Slightly over half of these chose a new name because of a merger or (2) ______. However, that left 47% who changed their names with no clear reason for doing so, other than to (3) ______ their reputation. Even the Post Office (4) ______ itself under the new name Consignia, claiming this would help it to expand abroad, where its original name would have been even more (5) ______ than the new one it had chosen. This assertion proved to be highly contentious, but perhaps one should be (6) ______ towards organizations which seek to boost their image through a name change or to market new products (7) ______.

With globalization continuing apace, it is becoming ever harder to find company names and brand names which are neither (8) ______ nor, something which is equally important, ridiculously (9) ______ in another language. General Motors found this out when they tried to launch the Nova in Spain, only to find that "no va" mean "doesn't go" in Spanish. Hence the need for brand consultants, whose role is not only to devise names that promote a favorable corperate image but also to (10) ______ their clients about brand names that might be embarrassing in other parts of the world.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

The following passage contains 10 errors. Underline and correct them.

On history the research on salt has played an important role for society. Where it was scarely, salt was traded ounce for ounce with gild. Rome's major highway was called the via salaria, that is the Salt Road. In that road, Roman soldiers transported salt crystals from the salt flats at Otsia in the Tiber River. On return, they received a salarium or salary, which was liberally money paid to soldiers for buy salt. The old saying "worth their salt" which means to be valuable, derives from the customs of payment for the Empire.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20ms)

***Fill in each blank with one suitable word.**

A. Health experts have warned that the currently soaring obesity levels in European children may (1)_______ create health problems of epidemic proportions within the next three decades. Over the past ten years, obesity in six-year olds has doubled (2)_______ the number of obese fifteen-year olds has trebled. If present trends continue, by 2030 between 60 and 70 percent of Europeans will be overweight and 40 to 50 percent will be obese. The (3)_______ rise in weight-related diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease and some forms of cancer will (4)_______ intolerable strains on health services unless steps are taken to address the problem.

The explosion in child obesity can be put (5)_______ to the increasingly inactive lifestyles of modern children. Many parents, worried lest their children (6)_______ come to (7)_______ from traffic or strangers, discourage them (8)_______ playing outdoors and instead provide ever more opportunities for sedentary entertainment in the home. (9)_______ should the influence of the food industry be underestimated: (10)_______ spends one thousand times more on advertising fast foods and convenience foods in Europe and America than the total budget for promoting health in the same two regions.

B. Ten years ago Julie had a (1)_______ of flu which lasted for more than three weeks. Although it finally cleared up, Julie was left feeling permanently tired and run (2)_______. She tried exercising regularly, thinking this might (3)_______, but it only left her even more exhausted. Courses of tonics and supplements also failed to get her back in condition. Finally she went to her GP, who diagnosed her as suffering from ME (myalgic encephalomyelitis). This is a puzzling condition, also known as or Post-Viral Syndrome or chronic Fatigue Syndrome. It is characterized by muscle pain, depression and exhaustion and is often (4)_______ on by a viral infection. Unfortunately, there is no one cure for the condition, though some symptoms can be treated. Like other sufferers, Julie found she had to learn her own limits – she could walk to the shops, but walking back again would tire her (5)_______. She learnt to rest regularly to build up her strength before going anywhere and to turn to her family for help with chores she would normally have done herself. As she was much less active than before, Julie started to put on weight and this got her (6)_______ even more. At one point she was so depressed that she (7)_______ to staying in bed all day. Luckily, about two years ago, Julie began to recover – her energy levels increased, her spirits improved and she was able to (8)_______ up a part-time job working from home. Although she wouldn't say she has completely got over the worst of her ME yet – unfortunately relapses are common with this condition –she has recently started (9)_______ out gently and has managed to burn (10)_______ some of her excess weight.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given.

1. What caused him to change his mind?
→ What was _______________________________________?

2. I was too scared to tell him what I really thought.
→ I lacked _______________________________________
3. Attendance at this exhibition has been down this year.
→ The exhibition _______________________________________
4. I don't understand a single word of this letter.
→ I can't make _______________________________________
5. It was to be another 25 years before Michael returned to his hometown.
→ Not until _______________________________________
6. She speaks English well.
→ She has _______________________________________
7. I was forced to apologize.
→ I had _______________________________________
8. His appearance was completely unexpected.
→ His appearance _______________________________________
9. She never seems to succeed even though she studies much.
→ Much as _______________________________________
10. The problems are the same for all the employees.
→ All employees _______________________________________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN NGỌC HIỂN - CÀ MAU

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

Part 1: PHONOLOGY (5 Ms)

Choose the word whose underlined part is different from of the other three of the group.

1. A. clothes B. cloths C. mouths D. youths
2. A. dishonour B. historic C. honesty D. rhythm
3. A. permission B. decision C. leisure D. measure
4. A. carriage B. voyage C. massage D. dosage
5. A. laugh B. plough C. enough D. cough

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of the group.

6. A. magnetic B. penetrate C. refusal D. unpleasant
7. A. particular B. carefully C. muscular D. applicant
8. A. important B. redundant C. merchandise D. exhausted
9. A. popularity B. investigate C. legislation D. similarity
10. A.irregular B. interesting C. actually D. favorable

Part II: READING COMPREHENSION (20 Ms)

Reading 1. ***Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.***

Many folk cures which have been around for centuries may be more **therapeutic** than previously suspected. A case in point is that of penicillin. Alexander Fleming did not just randomly choose cheese molds to study when he discovered this very important bacteria-killing substance. Moldycheewas frequently given to patients as a remedy for illness at one time. Fleming just isolated what it was about the chee4se which cured the patients.

In parts of South America of powder obtained from grinding sugar cane is used for healing infection in wounds and ulcers. This usage may date back to pre-Colombian times. Experiments carried out on several hundred patients indicate that ordinary sugar in high concentrations is lethal to bacteria Its suction effect **eliminates** dead cells, and it generates a glasslike layer which protects the wound and ensures healing.

Another example of folk medicine which scientists are investigating is that of Arab fishermen who rub their wounds with a venomous catfish to quicken healing. This catfish excretes a gemlike slime which scientists have found to contain antibiotics: a coagulant that help close injured blood vessels, anti- inflammatory agents, and a chemical that directs production of a glue-like material that aids healing.

It is hoped that by documenting these folk remedies and experimenting to see if results are indeed beneficial, an analysis of the substances can be made, and synthetic substances can be developed for human **consumption.**

1. This passage is mainly about___________.
A. using folk medicines in place of modern medicines
B. antibiotics in the field of medicine
C. the validity of folk remedies and their use for advances in modern medicine
D. isolating antibiotics in cheese, sugar, and slime

2. The word" **therapeutic**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to___________
A. physiological B. medicinal C. traditional D. psychological

3. It can be inferred from the Message that Alexander Fleming___________
A. discovered moldy cheese. B. isolated infectious patients.
C. suspected medicinal properties of mold. D. enjoyed eating cheese.

4. The word" **eliminates**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
A. cleanse B. excretes C. disposes of D. kills off

5. According to the passage,
A. bacteria feed on sugar B. sugar kills unhealthy cells
C. glass is formed from sugar D. sugar promotes healing

6. The gemlike substance which promotes healing come from
A. catfish bodies B. Arab fishermen C. coagulants D. catfish venom

7. Which one of the following is NOT an important quality of the catfish slime?
A. It prohibits inflammation. B. It fights bacteria.
C. It stops bleeding D. It produces mold.

8. The word" **consumption**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to
A. utilization B. destruction C. experimentation D. manipulation

9. In what way are cheese molds, sugar, and catfish slime similar?
A. They cause blood clots. B. They fight bacteria.
C. They heal wounds. D. They eliminate dead cells.

10. According to the passage, why is it important to study folk medicine?
A. To document cultural heritages. B. To perpetuate superstitions.
C. To experiment with synthetic substances. D. To advance modern medical practices

Reading 2

WHAT IS THE BEAUTY IN A PERSON?

It is said that what one (1)________ consider beautiful may not be beautiful to another. (2)________ beauty is something that (3)________ not only the eyes, but also the other senses. I think true beauty makes you see beyond the lovely sight. It will give you insight or realization of something (4)________ beyond the appearance.

When we talk about beauty in people, we often refer to their,(5)________ attractiveness. Of course, a beautiful or handsome face is pleasant to (6)________. But I find that the most memorable "beautiful people" are those who have good personalities behind their pretty faces.

(7)________ kind of beauty in people that attracts us greatly is what known as the inside beauty. People with this kind of beauty have attained inner peace. They usually care about their fellow-man, and try to injustice in this world. As you know, Nelson Mandela, Princess Diana and Mother Theresa are well-known for these personalities.

In fact, around us. We know many people who are always ready to lend (8)________ to people in trouble. Many people in our city provide (9)________ of floods in Mekong Delta, the disable or the poor ... with clothes, money and food. Many young go to rural, mountainous or island areas to help people there... we greatly admire the beauty of these people because they make the world better. This inner beauty gives a certain radiance to their looks.

In short, everyone has (10)________ idea of beauty, and we need to have things, people and places of beauty in our everyday life. Do you think so?

1. A. individual B. persons C. people D. member
2. A.With me B. For me C. To me D. Of me
3. A. pleasant B. Pleases C. pleased D. pleasing
4. A. interesting B. interested C. interest D. interestedly
5. A. physic B. physics C. physist D. physical
6. A. look For B. look After C. look at D. look in
7. A. Another B. Other C. Others D. Anothers
8. A. hands B. a hand C. the hand D. the hands
9. A. peoples B.individuals C. members D. victims
10.A. his own B. our own C. their own D. her own

Part III: GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 Ms)

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage.

CAR CATCHES FIRE

Three people jumped (1) ________ a car on a busy Oxford road after a fire started under the bonnet this morning. They were just able to rescure their possessions before the car bust into (2)________. Mr. Peter Collins, 25, of Wey Road, Brimfield (3)________ his Avenger estate car home (4)________ work with two friends when he noticed smoke coming into the car. He stop, (5)________ was able to open the bonnet. He poured a bottle of warwe over the radiator where the smoke was coming from, but could not put out the flames. He then (6)________ to get fire extinguishersfrom a nearby (7)________, but (8)________ also failed to have any effect. (9)________he telephoned for a (10)________, but by the time it arrived, the car was totally burnt out.

1. A. into B. on C. out of D. over
2. A. flames B. petrol C. smoke D. sparks
3. A. drove B. has driven C. was driving D. was driven
4. A. to B. from C. at D. in
5. A. but B. because C. although D. so
6. A. wandered B. jumped C. walked D. ran
7. A. hospital B. garage C. library D. swimming pool
8. A. this B. those C. that D. these
9. A. At length B. Finally C. At the end D. Terminaly
10. A. police car B. ambulance C. taxi D. fire engine

B. WRITTEN TEST

Part I: Verb Tenses / Forms (10MS)

Put each verb in parentheses into appropriate form

Employees protesting at the planned closure of the Magnet electronics factory have begun a protest outside the factory in Brook Road. It (1)________ **(reveal)** last week that production at the factory, where over 3000 local people (2)________ **(employ)**.(3)________ **(transfer)** to the Magnet plant in Lupton next month. "Why(4)________ **(we not inform)** about this earlier?"

We(5)________ **(only tell)** about this two days ago" said Marjory Calder, representing the workforce. "It about time companies such as this(6)________ **(start)** thinking about how local communities(7)________ **(affect)** by their policies. Most people here are buying houses. How (8)________ **(their mortgage payments keep up)**? And how are we going to find jobs? I wish I (9)________ **(know)**." Reg Reynolds of Magnet(10)________ **(ask)** what(11)________ **(do)** to help those who(12)________ **(make)** redundant.

". The majority of our employees (13)________ **(offer)** work at our plant in Lupton." He told our reporter," and every effort(14)________ **(make)** over the past month to offer early retirement to those who qualify." When he (15)________ **(question)** about why the workers (16)________ **(not tell)** about the closure earlier, he revealed that the company (17)________ **(promise)** a government loan to keep the factory open, but that at the last minute it (18)________ **(decide)** not to orovide the loan after all." So don't blame the company, we've done our best. "Local MP Brenda Stone (19)________ **(ask)** to raise the matter in the House of Commons, and told us that a letter(20)________ **(send)** to the Minister responsible within the next few days.

Part II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 Ms)

Choose the appropriate phrasal verb to complete the following sentences

1. The play came________ quite a lot of criticism when it first opened.
2. How exactly did you come________ this painting? It's very like one that was reported stolen.

3. Don't you dare come near my house or I'll set the dog________ you!
4. Could you give me some advice, please? I'd like to know how to set ________ claiming a tax allowance.
5. The jacket fits you very well round the waist,sir, but if you feel it's too long, we can easily arrange for it to be taken ________.
6. My daughter's not a bit like me. She seems to take________ her father in the way she acts.
7. The part of the course I enjoyed least was philosophy. It wasn't put________ very well by the lecturer.
8. If your sister can put me ________ It'll save the cost of a hotel room for the night.
9. I can't see quite what you're getting ________. Could you be a bit more specific?
10. So, he's finally been arrested for tax fraud. I'm surprised he manage to get________ it for so long.
11. My cousin George is obsessed ________ keeping fit.
12. Many frozen foods are deficient ________ vitamins.
13. They say that there is an exception________ every rule.
14. It was very good________ Sue to drive us to the airport.
15. Breaking his leg a second time put Peter's football career________ jeopardy.
16. Don't worry, the whole situation is________ control.
17. The same rule applies, irrespective ________ how much youhave paid.
18. With complete disregard________ her own safety, Ann jumped into the sea to rescue the dog.
19. I'm afraid you are not eligible ________a pension until you are 65.
20. There were no ripe apples________ reach, so I moved the ladder.

Part III : WORD FORMS (20 Ms)

a. Give the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Some people are (TERROR)________ by any form of tacnology.
2. My mother wants me to have this photograph (LARGE)________.
3. After a (SLEEP)________ night on the train he didn't feel like sightseeing.
4. Answer the detective's questions (TRUTH)________ and no one will harm you.
5. Who is the (CREATE)________ of this wonderful work of art?
6. The policy is (ECONOMY)________ and so will cost the government a lot of money.
7. My cat has green eyes and a long (FUR)________ tail.
8. Slavery is the opposite of (FREE)________.
9. The athletic (AMBITION)________ decided to aim for three gold medals.
10. The company is very efficient and gives a (SPEED)________ service.

b. Some animal names are used incolopuial expressions as verbs. Think about each animal and its characteristics to complete the followingsentences.

beaver *monkey* *beetle* *hog* *hare*
swan *fox* *worm* *wolf* *dog*

1. I called out to him but he__________ off in the opposite direction, at top speed.
2. Can't you stop __________ about and be serious for a minute. This is no time playing the fool.
3. He must have been starving. He__________ a huge p0late of stew and then asked for a second helping.
4. You've been__________ that newspaper all morning. There are other people who's like to read it, you know.
5. I've been__________ away at the typeritwer all day and I've nearly finish Chapter 2.
6. Since he joined the company he seems to have__________ his way into the boss's favour by some very clever tactics.
7. Bad luck seems to have__________ me throughout my career.
8. She was__________ about doing the housework when I called in. Somehow she always seems so busy!
9. Wouldn't it be nice if we all had the time and money to__________ off to France for a weekend?
10. This last clue in the crossword completely__________ me. I can't imagine what the answer is.

Part IV: ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 Ms)

Read the below passage, find out 10 incorrect words and correct them.

The doctrine of Expressionism provided a great impetus for experimentation in the field of art. One of the central tenets in this doctrine was that who mattered in art was not the imitation of nature but the expression of feelings through the choice of colours and lines; this naturally led on the idea that art might be made more pure by doing up with all subject matter and by relying on exclusively the affects of tones and shapes. And it was the example of music which gets on so well about the crutch of words that had suggested to artists but critics the dream of pure visual music.

However, it was one thing to talk about such possibilities in general terms and quite other to actually exhibit a painting without any immediately recognizable object. It appears which the first artist to do this was the Russian painter Wassily Kanainski (1866-1944). He was essentially a mystic what dislike of the values of progress and science him long for a generation of the world through a new art of the pure "inwardness"

1...................... 2...................... 3......................
4...................... 5...................... 6......................
7...................... 8...................... 9......................
10......................

Part V: OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 Ms)

TEST 1:

We moved into our new house(1)________ a warm september day. It was not really a new house : it was a hundred and four years (2)________ but it was new to us. The house had running (3)________,gas and electricity, but for (4)________ reason there was no electric light in the kitchen. We had not noticed this shortage (5)________ we had first looked over the house. It was something quite unexpected: a house with electricity but(6)________ a kitchen light. It was especially puzzling because out (7)________ was a large room, perhaps (8)________ largest in the house. I telephoned for an (9)________. He came and fixed it for us. And he charged £85 for (10)________ the job.

TEST 2:

The big tree at my gate was old and beautiful. I was saddened when it blew (1)________ in a winter storm. After the storm is sawed (2)________ the remains of the tree to level (3)________ the ground. Some of the wood was rotten. Pieces came away in my (4)________. But a good part of the wood was alive and strong. I did not dig (5)________ the roots of the tree. I (6)________ them in the ground.

Three months (7)________, in spring, the old tree began to grow again. It grew strong and beautiful, straight up (8)________ the side of the sawn-off part. The colour and smell of its heart-shaped (9)________ were exctly the same as (10)________ of the old tree. I felt very happy.

Part VI : SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 Ms)

1. He had hardly had time to settle down when he sold the house.
   No sooner...
2. If his lawyer hadn't advised him he would have made a serious mistake.
   Had it...
3. They let us go.
   ....
4. Were we born simply to die?
   We..
5. Under no circumstances would I have missed the concert.
   (using **WORLD**)
   ....
6. When she sold the jewellery at such a low prise, she was cheated.
   (using **RIDE**)
   ....
7. I couldn't remember the name of my hotel when I got into the taxi.
   (using **CALLED**)
   I couldn't remember.....................................when I got into the the taxi.
8. There haven't been such long queues at the cinema since the release of the last block buster.
   Not...
9. It is extremely unfair that no witnesses were questioned.
   The fact..
10. You may not be able to find a parking space in the city centre.
    I doubt..

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN ĐẠI NGHĨA – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

Part 1: PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others of the group

1. A. manure B. battery C. humanity D. manual
2. A. mission B. scissors C. reassure D. confession
3. A. courtesy B. gourmet C. disturb D. nerve
4. A. dispose B. chastise C. depose D. obese
5. A. espionage B. rouge C. vestige D. prestige

Choose the word whose stress patterns different from the others of the group

6. A. telecommuting B. geophysical C. hydroelectric D. humanitarian
7. A. weightlifting B. circumstance C. biogas D. commencement
8. A. guarantee B. reinforce C. dispirited D. recommend
9. A. ethanol B. biotech C. persistent D. eloquence
10. A. hypocrisy B. miniature C. paralysis D. predestined

Part 2: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Choose the underlined part of the sentence that needs correction

1. We should put (A) people first and (B) save people's (C) lives is still the top priority of our (D) relief work.
2. (A) Faced with petroleum (B) shortages in the 1970's, scientists and engineers in the United States tried their (C) hardest (D) by developing more efficient heating systems.
3. Of the 81,000 people (A) polled in the survey, 77 percent said that they (B) would bear increases in (C) transport cost in return for better air, (D) through the use of cleaner vehicles and fuels.
4. While the (A) pace of ageing varies, all nations are, or (B) will soon be, facing important issues (C) regarding health care for their (D) expanded older populations.
5. A number of studies (A) have linked heavy drinking (B) on a regular basis during pregnancy (C) to stunting growth, birth defects and brain (D) development problems.
6. The government declared the disaster (A) as 'a national calamity' and (B) made an immediate plea (C) for more (D)international aids.
7. Due to (A) well-managed preparedness, (B) disaster-prone countries like Indonesia and Bangladesh (C) have made huge strides (D) to reduce death tolls from natural disasters.
8. About 20-30 (A) percent of species will be (B) at an increasing risk of extinction if (C) future temperature (D) rises exceed 1.5 to 2.5 degrees Celsius.
9. Such an effective strategy, (A) in order to be completed in two years, aims (B) particularly to protect young people (c) prone to drinking (D) to intoxication and heavy episodic drinking.

10. Fears about (A) climate change have fueled (B) a boom in biofuels which has diverted some food crops (C) into fuel production, (d) pushed up cereal prices.

Part 3: VOCABULARY

Choose the option that best fits the bank of the sentence

1. We went out for a meal to________our friendship.
A. cement B. draw C. stick D. tie
2. The accident has a(n)________effect on her.
A. extensive B. profound C. wide D. total
3. Theimplications of the decision they made could be extremely serious.
A. long-gone B. long-range C. long-term D. long-time
4. I'm amazed they are thinking of getting a divorce – they seemed to have such a(n)________ ____relationship.
A. firm B. hard C. unshakable D. stable
5. Having________her heart on university, she'd be upset if she didn't get in.
A. laid B. set C. fixed D. positioned
6. Shea very important role in a new TV drama.
A. served B. landed C. occupied D. adopted
7. My mother has a________for a bargain.
A. big nose B. fast foot C. good eye D. keen sense
8. We need to________the trend towards centralized power.
A. repeal B. reverse C. overturn D. undo
9. They agreed to meet at a________convenient time.
A. commonly B. mutually C. doubly D. both
10. Juventus were________of the 2005 and 2006 titles because of the club's involvement in a match-fixing scandal.
A. taken B. deposed C. stripped D. slipped

Part 4: STRUCTURES

Choose the option that best fits the bank of the sentence

1. ________ that he felt he didn't need to revise any more.
A. So confident was that arrogant student of passing
B. Such was the confidence of that arrogant student on passing
C. So confident in passing was that arrogant student
D. Such confidence in passing did that arrogant student have
2. It's freezing outside so________to stay home and be warm.
A. we'd do well B. we might as well
C. we'd better D. we're better off
3. 'How was your dentist appointment?' 'Painless. I________worried.'
A. must not have B. couldn't have C. needn't have D. wouldn't have
4. The President has made many visits to Japan,________began today.
A. whose recent one B. the most recent of which
C. which D. the most recent one

5. 'What are you doing after graduation?'
'I'll be going to Europe in June, but________, I have no plans.'
A. until then B. since then C. beyond that D. hereafter

6. 'I've got so much work to do!' 'Well, if________, I'll be glad to give you a hand.'
A. it needs to be B. in need C. it is needy D. need be

7. ______to Jim myself, I can't really tell you why he would say such terrible things.
A. Not to be speaking B. Because of not speaking
C. Not to have spoken D. Not having spoken

8. 'Can Little Dawn come skiing with us?' 'She's________to walk, much less to ski.'
A. barely old enough B. almost old enough
C. hardly too old D. nearly too old

9. 'Is it difficult to keep fish as pets?' 'No, there really isn't much______care of them.'
A. to taking B. taking C. having taken D. to have taken

10. Global warming has progressed________glaciers everywhere are shrinking.
A. too much that B. enough to cause
C. to such an extent that D. so great an extent that

Part 5: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Choose the option that best fits the bank of the sentence

1. If you___________any problems when you arrive at the airport, give me a ring.
A. come about B. catch on C. run into D. face up

2. She's a thoughtful teacher, who really__________into her own when dealing with children who have learning difficulties.
A. gets B. runs C. brings D. comes

3. Do you know anywhere where I can______a decent guidebook?
A. make up for B. take time over C. get hold of D. catch up with

4. Mobile phones have been_____________for a long time now.
A. about B. round C. around D. along

5. Passengers were informed that take-off would be delayed until the storm
A. blew down B. blew out C. blew up D. blew over

6. The mayor has decided to____________crime. It's about time, if you ask me!
A. stepped up B. crack down on C. blow over D. stamp down

7. Firemen turned the escaped monkey________to the specially-trained zookeepers.
A. on B. over C. around D. down

8. Archeologists are bringing their subject_________life on TV.
A. to B. on C. in D. for

9. My fellow passengers spent the whole journey with their phones pressed their ears.
A. to B. for C. into D. with

10. The rules of the competition are subject ________change by the organizers.
A. to B. for C. with D. towards

Part 6: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and choose the option (A, B, C or D) which is most suitable to complete the sentence or answer the question before it.

READING TEXT 1:

When it comes to asteroids wreaking disaster on Earth, the real question is not 'if' but 'when.' Two hundred or so large craters and a geological record stretching over billions of years provide ample evidence that, time and again, explosive impacts by asteroids or comets have devastated large parts of the planet, wiped out species and threatened the very existence of terrestrial life. As recently as 1908, for example, a small rocky asteroid exploded 8 kilometers above the Tunguska region of Siberia, felling trees, starting fires, killing wildlife over more than 2,500 square kilometers. And, then there are the near misses. As recently as 1996, an asteroid half a kilometer wide passed within 450,000 kilometers of Earth – a hair's breadth by astronomical standards. It was the largest object ever observed to pass that close and, had it hit, would have caused an explosion between 5,000 and 12,000 megatons. What was particularly unnerving was that the asteroid was discovered only four days before it hurtled past Earth.

Astronomers are all too aware that more large hulks are out there, some of them destined to collide with Earth. The good news is that disaster is not inevitable. Scientists are already mapping the heavens and steadily adding to the number of known asteroids, comets and other near-Earth objects that periodically intersect or come close to the Earth's orbit. Unofficial rumors say that the Air Force muses about launching a fleet of micro-satellites for even better detection. But what could be done if an object is discovered on an Earth-bound collision course? Early detection, preferably many years in advance, would enable us to send out exploratory spacecraft to determine the nature of the intruder. And scientists are already dreaming up ingenious defenses such as using tailor-made nuclear explosions to pulverize small asteroids or to deflect larger ones. Other schemes envision that rocket motors or solar sails could be anchored to an asteroid to alter its orbit enough to allow it to safely bypass Earth.

1. The writer is convinced that……
A. It is just a matter of time before Earth will be destroyed by a comet or asteroid.
B. It is unlikely that Earth will ever again be struck by a comet fragment or asteroid.
C. It is unrealistic to believe that Earth will survive the next asteroid collision.
D. Earth will continue to face danger from comets and asteroids colliding with it.

2. According to the writer, what was most disturbing about the incident that occurred in 1996?
A. the colossal dimensions of the asteroid
B. the deadly explosive potential of the asteroid
C. the unexpectedness of the asteroid's appearance
D. the close distance at which the asteroid passed

3. The passage suggests that the 1908 asteroid incident in the Tunguska region of Siberia….
A. caused more damage than any other asteroid or comet impact to man.
B. was the most recent in a long line of impacts that have seriously affected Earth.
C. was a predictable event, given the billions of years of earth's geological history.
D. would never have occurred if astronomers had had a better advance warning system.

4. The possibility of successfully diverting a major disaster will largely depend on whether or not……

A. scientists are able to detect a potential problem early enough.

B. the Air Force will succeed in sending micro-satellites into orbit.

C. nuclear weapons can be deployed in time to change the earth's orbit.

D. solar sails or rocket motors can be attached to a problem asteroid.

5. What measures, if any, have been taken to address the problem?

A. Exploratory space vehicles have been put in orbit to patrol the heavens.

B. Unfortunately, little has to be done besides dreaming up impractical solutions.

C. The military has spread rumors about launching satellites to prevent panic.

D. Astronomers are trying to identify and keep track of near-earth objects.

READING TEXT 2:

Researchers have long suspected a link between asthma and childhood exposure to ozone, one of the more noxious constituents of smog. The link has not been proved conclusively, however, as the ozone a person has been exposed to cannot be measured accurately. To come closer to settling the issue, researchers recently experimented with four groups of young rhesus monkeys. One group had ozone added to their air supply. A second group breathed clean air containing dust mite allergen, a component of household dust that frequently triggers asthma attacks. A third group breathed air containing both the allergen and ozone, and a fourth group breathed clean air. The ozone in the contaminated air was varied to mimic conditions based loosely on ozone levels and smog cycles in Los Angeles: researchers established a cycle which exposed monkeys to ozone-tainted air for five days and clean air for nine.

After five months, monkeys that had been breathing ozone developed symptoms similar to those of children with borderline asthma. Their lung capacity was reduced and they wheezed when briefly exposed to dust mite allergen. Monkeys that had continually breathed both ozone and the allergen had more severe reactions, similar to full-blown asthma attacks: rapid, shallow breathing and decreased blood-oxygen levels. Further probing showed that both groups of ozone-exposed monkeys had lung abnormalities typical of asthmatics. The smooth muscle that controls the flow of air through the lungs was hyperactive, constricting airways, and the lungs made more mucus than usual, clogging the airways. The monkeys also had unusually low levels of glutathione, a chemical that protects the lungs from free radicals; this, the researchers concluded, would put them at risk for other lung disorders.

Interestingly, the team's previous research found that ozone does not cause the same degree of lung damage in adult monkeys. This has led them to conclude that ozone exposure is especially damaging early in life when the lungs are still developing. Because lung development is similar in monkeys and humans, the research may help explain why children who grow up in smoggy cities tend to have more respiratory problems.

1. The main objective of the researchers' study was to demonstrate that………

A. young rhesus monkeys are just as susceptible to asthma attacks as children are.

B. ozone and dust mite allergen often trigger asthma attacks in young monkeys.

C. a direct link does exist between ozone exposure and the onset of asthma.

D. adult monkeys are not as likely to be affected by ozone as young monkeys.

2. The passage suggests that exposure to dust mite allergen………

A. is a much greater contributing factor to asthma than exposure to ozone is.

B. has little or no effect on the breathing capacity of young rhesus monkeys.

C. is not in itself harmful to young rhesus monkeys in an ozone-free atmosphere.

D. worsens the condition of young monkeys that were also exposed to ozone.

3. The group of young rhesus monkeys that were only exposed to ozone………

A. showed less lung damage than adult monkeys exposed in earlier research.

B. exhibited diminished lung capacity and other asthmatic symptoms.

C. manifested no noticeable changes in their levels of glutathione.

D. exhibited neither constricted airways nor excessive mucus production.

4. What is not true of the monkeys that were systematically exposed to both ozone and dust mite allergen?

A. Their glutathione levels were not as low as the other groups.

B. They fared even worse than the group exposed only to ozone.

C. Their reactions closely resembled full-blown asthma attacks.

D. Their lung airways were narrowed and clogged with mucus.

5. What did researchers conclude after analyzing their current results in light of their previous work?

A. Adult monkeys are not seriously affected by exposure to ozone.

B. Monkeys and human beings have remarkably similar lung development.

C. Ozone is more harmful to one's lungs in childhood than in adulthood.

D. Ozone exposure causes asthma attacks in adults as well as in children.

Part 7: GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage

Last night I watched a new TV drama about a writer on a glossy monthly magazine. As a magazine editor myself, I think it captured our lives brilliantly. The lead character is very credible. She's friendly and open and wears her heart on her (1)______. She's a good listener so everyone (2)______ on her shoulder. People in publishing tend to be very ambitious and Sally is extremely keen to (3)______ and reach the top of her profession. This sometimes drives her to (4)________off more than she can chew. In one scene, Sally goes (5)________met the leader of a criminal gang and gets completely out of her (6)__________. I've been in a similar situation myself. So this really rang a (7)__________________.
The office she works in has a pleasant atmosphere, which is usually the case in our sort of job in my experience. (8)__________in mind that people who write for a magazine become quite close since they spend the day discussing a whole range of personal and social issues. If someone in the office is (9)__________ a questionnaire – on diets, for example, or people's likes and dislikes – they usually try it out on the rest of the team first, so you end up knowing about everyone's life in (10)__________________.

1. A. jacket B. sleeve C. coat D. hat

2. A. lies B. leans C. cries D. bends
3. A. get on B. get up C. get along D. get over
4. A. cut B. bite C. take D. have
5. A. undercover B. red-handed C. in disguise D. in secret
6. A. bearings B. league C. height D. depth
7. A. horn B. bell C. siren D. alarm
8. A. Rest B. Stay C. Bear D. Hold
9. A. carving up B. drawing up C. doing up D. setting up
10. A. full B. attention C. entirety D. detail

B. WRITTEN TEST

Part 1: OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage

CLOZE TEST1

The British are widely considered to be a very polite nation, and in (1) respects this is true. An Italian journalist once commented of the British that they need (2)________fewer than four 'thank yous' merely to buy a bus ticket. The first, from the bus conductor means, 'I am here'. The second accompanies the handling (3)_______of the money. The third, again from the conductor, means 'here is your ticket', and then the passenger utters a final one as he accepts the tickets. (4) transactions in most other parts of the world are usually conducted in total silence. In sharp (5)_____________to this excessive politeness with strangers, the British are strangely lacking (6)__________ ritual phrases for social interaction. The exhortation 'Good appetite', uttered in so many other languages to fellow-diners before a meal, does not exist in English. The nearest equivalent – Enjoy your dinner! – is said only by people who will not be partaking (7)_________the meal in question. What's more, the British wish happiness to their friends or acquaintances (8)_______at the start of a new year and at celebrations such as birthdays, (9)___________the Greeks routinely wish (10)_______ and sundry a 'good week' or a 'good month'.

CLOZE TEST 2

In countries where two or more languages are spoken, language is frequently a political and highly emotive issue. Although Canada is officially bilingual, the mainly French-speaking province of Quebec introduced a law in 1976 which, (1) other measures, banned languages (2)_______than French on commercial signs and restricted admissions (3)_________English-speaking schools. In 1988 the supreme court of Canada rules that some sections of this law were illegal. No sooner had they done so than thousands of French speakers took (4)_______the streets in protest. Under the regime of General Franco, the Basque language, spoken by about 600,000 people in Spain, was forbidden. So strict was this ban that people using Basque in public could be imprisoned.

Linguistic suppression still goes on but, on the whole, governments nowadays are more tolerant of their (5)________languages. (6)_________has this reversal of attitudes been more pronounced than in Wales. Until well into the twentieth century, Welsh was all (7)________ illegal, its use being forbidden in schools, the courts and at many places of work. Only (8)_______a long campaign of protest and vandalism by Welsh speakers in the 1960s did the British government allow Welsh to become an official language. (9)_________twelve per cent of the population of Wales speak Welsh as a first language but the country is now officially bilingual, all public signs are in Welsh as well as English, and Welsh is the language of (10) in schools in predominantly Welsh-speaking areas.

Part 2: WORD FORMS

A. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words

1. He has unwavering belief in something unreal such as____forces. (normality)
2. As the sole______________________________of his uncle's will, he inherited a huge fortune. (benefit)
3. Henry is now__________________trying to apologize for his behaviour at Louise's wedding. (late)
4. Meaning can be conveyed through_________________means such as gestures, eye contact, social distance and facial expressions. (verb)
5. Last night my parents attended a______________of a play scheduled to open next Tuesday. (view)
6. John apologised for his violent__________________________of temper during the discussion. (bursting)
7. My_________________________dislike for the book disappeared when I finished reading a few chapters. (conceive)
8. If you spit or litter in public places, not only do you attract stares from other people but you can also be fined heavily. (approve)
9. John_______________turned on the hot water instead of the cold and burned his hand badly. (error)
10. The police chief was forced to take____________________ action against the policeman who accepted a bribe. (discipline)

B. Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given in the box

pollute	*coast*	*limit*	*delete*	*populate*
fall	*useinhere*	*reserve*	*interfere*	

The seas are considered man's best hope for the future, the last frontier, and breathing-space for the land which is being (1)_________. The sea is polluted by waste from ships, by rivers and even by the (2)_________ from the air. In (3)_________ areas, population pressures are increasing; populations move to coasts and they are followed by industries. It is necessary to fight any threat to the sea.

Man causes marine pollution by introducing substances, which have (4) effects, into the marine environment. This (5)_________ is a hazard to health and it hinders marine activities and impairs the quality of sea water. Major (6) processes of the marine environment are seen as domestic sewage and industrial waste. The ocean is considered by many as a perfect dump because of the great economy (7)_______ in the discharge of urban sewage and industrial waste. Its vast area and volume and its lack of potability or (8)_________ for domestic and most industrial purposes make it an (9)_____________ and most attractive (10) of waste assimilation. Because of this attitude, certain areas of the ocean are showing signs of severe damage.

Part 3: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. We should not continue the experiments because we have encountered serious problems. **halt**
→ Since we have come____________________________ the experiments
2. The standard of her homework is no longer acceptable. **scratch**
→ Recently, her homework____________________________
3. He has such a high opinion of himself. **full**
→ He is____________________________
4. It was doubtful whether they could support him despite difficulties. **stick**
→ It was touch____________________________
5. It is absolutely essential to dispatch this parcel today or we will lose the contract. **fail**
→ We must get____________________________
6. We couldn't possibly sell this painting. **question**
→ It would____________________________
7. He mentioned in passing that after the death of his wife, he was so depressed that he couldn't live without her. **pieces**
→ He happened____________________________
8. When times are hard, we ought to think a little about the old and unemployed. **spare**
→ When____________________________
9. Shall we split the cost of a taxi to the party? **halves**
→ Why____________________________?
10. Bill had a very strong personality and we were constantly frightened of him. **fear**
→ So ____________________________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

I. PHONOLOGY (10 marks):

1. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question: (5 marks)

1. A. orchid B. orchestrate C. orchard D. chiropody
2. A. crescendo B. flourescent C. sciatica D. sceptre
3. A. houses B. produces C. releases D. decreases
4. A. tortoise B. postcard C. postpone D. purpose
5. A. confusedly B. allegedly C. supposedly D. wickedly

2. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question: (5 marks)

1. A. diplomacy B. delicacy C. peninsula D. pneumonia
2. A. morale B. moustache C. disease D. contour
3. A. synthetic B. allergic C. atomic D. Catholic
4. A. architecture B. manufacture C. influential D. manifesto
5. A. routine B. brigade C. argue D. concur

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks):

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer: (10 marks)

I must agree with you (if you are anti – zoo) that not all zoos are perfect. Of the 500 or so zoological collections in the world, a few are excellent, some are inferior and the rest are appalling. Given the premises that zoos can and should be of value scientifically, educationally and from a conservation point of view (thus serving both us and other animal life), then I feel very strongly that one should strive to make them better. I have had, ironically enough, a great many rabid opponents of zoos tell me that they would like all zoos closed down, yet the same people accept with equanimity the proliferation of safari parks, where, by and large, animals are far worse off than in the average zoo. An animal can be just as unhappy, just as ill-treated in a vast area as in a small one, but the rolling vistas, the ancient trees, obliterate criticism, for this is the only thing that these critics think the animals want.

It is odd how comforted people feel by seeing an animal in a ten – acre field. Safari parks were invented purely to make money. No thought of science or conservation sullied their primary conception. Like a rather unpleasant fungus, they have spread now throughout the world. In the main, their treatment of animals is disgraceful and the casualties (generally carefully concealed) appalling. I will not mention the motives, or the qualifications of the man who created them, for they are sufficiently obvious, but I would like to stress that I know it to be totally impossible to run these vast concerns with a knowledgeable and experienced staff does not exist. I know, because I am always on the look – out for such rare beasts myself.

I am not against the conception of safari parks. I am against the way that they are at present run. In the present form, they present a bigger hazard and a bigger drain on wild stocks of animals than any zoos ever has done. Safari parks, properly controlled and scientifically run, could be of immense conservation value for such things as antelope, deer and larger carnivores. But they have a long way to go before they can be considered anything other than animal abattoirs in a sylvan setting.

I feel, therefore, that one should strive to make zoos and safari parks better, not simply clamour for their dissolution. If Florence Nightingale's sole contribution, when she discovered the appalling conditions in the hospitals of the last century, had been to advocate that they should all be closed down, few people in later years would have praised her for her acumen and far – sightedness.

My plan, then, is that all of us, zoo opponents and zoo lover alike, should endeavour to make them perfect: should make sure that they are a help to animal species and not an additional burden on creatures already too hard – pressed by our unbeatable competition. This can be done by being much more critical of zoos and other animal collections, thus making them more critical of themselves, so that even the few good ones will strive to be better.

1. The value of a zoo depends on
   A. the premises it occupies. B. the value of its premises.
   C. the number of visitors. D. its being much more than a place of entertainment.
2. The writer thinks that people who are anti-zoo
   A. are mad. B. approve of safari parks.
   C. are probably right. D. criticise safari parks.
3. In most safari parks the animals
   A. are happier than zoo animals. B. are well-treated and healthy.
   C. enjoy being able to roam around freely. D. frequently become ill.
4. Unlike safari parks, good zoos exist
   A. to make money.
   B. to provide educational facilities.
   C. to keep a lot of animals in a small area.
   D. for the long-term benefit of animals.
5. Safari park staff are
   A. unintelligent. B. inadequate in numbers.
   C. motivated by greed. D. inadequately.
6. Good zoo staff are
   A. two a penny. B. second to none. C. at a premium. D. in the know.
7. Safari parks are beautiful places
   A. where scientific research sometimes goes on.
   B. where animals are protected.
   C. where wild animals are killed off.
   D. that benefit both animals are the public.
8. The writer believes that safari parks should be
   A. abolished. B. closed down. C. improved. D. reduced in number.
9. Collecting wild animals to keep in zoos can
   A. be cruel. B. preserve them in ideal conditions.
   C. be dangerous. D. dangerously reduce their numbers in the wild.
10. The writer seems to be a
    A. teacher. B. zoologist. C. zoo lover. D. zoo opponent.

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer: (10marks)

It's hard to find artifacts that are genuinely American, but the present day banjo may be one of them. Even though its ancestry is African, the modern banjo is nothing like the early instruments first brought by Africans to the southern **plantations**. In the nineteenth century the banjo was a standard instrument in minstrel shows, and, as it continued to be used, it was changed in various ways. Machine **pegs** were added for **precise** tuning, frets were added for better intonation, and vellum heads were added to improve the tension. The number of strings also continued to change. Early banjo had four strings, while later models had as many as nine. In the late 1800s, the five-string banjo was developed, a model that had a small unfretted drone string that was played with the thumb. This was the instrument that country singer Earl Scuggs played, and was the type used to produce that greatest style of music known as American bluegrass.

In the 1920s, the four-string tenor banjo made a remarkable **comeback**, as banjo bands became popular in schools and clubs from coast to coast. Again in the 1960s there was a **renewed** interest in folk and country music that brought the banjo back into the **forefront** of American music. It's an American instrument that continues to live on.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
   A. the lasting effects of bluegrass music
   B. the development of an American instrument
   C. the life of a banjo
   D. changes in music the nineteenth and twentieth century
2. The banjo originally came from
   A. southern plantations B. folk and country music
   C. minstrel shows D. Africa
3. The word "*plantations*" in the passage most probably refers to
   A. types of farms in the South B. southern states
   C. southern musical theatres D. bands common in the South
4. Which of the following words is most similar to the word "*pegs*"?
   A. holes B. bars C. pins D. strings
5. The word "*precise*" could best be replaced by which of the following?
   A. accurate B. confirmed C. processed D. forthcoming
6. According to the passage, all of the following are true of the five-string banjo EXCEPT
   A. It was used by Earl Scuggs.
   B. It was famous in the production of bluegrass music.
   C. It had an unfretted string. D. It was a tenor banjo.
7. Which of the following is most similar to the meaning of "*comeback*"?
   A. performance B. reappearance C. gain D. achievement
8. The word "*renewed*" could be best replaced by which of the following?
   A. rescued B. remarkable C. revived D. renowned
9. Which of the following means most nearly the same as the word "*forefront*"
   A. forecast B. spotlight C. footnote D. record
10. Which of the following best indicates the author's attitude toward the banjo?
    A. It is a unique instrument. B. It should be in a museum.
    C. It should be used more. D. It must be kept alive.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks):

Choose the word which best fits each gap of the passage: (10 marks)

Secular festivals and feasts have many uses and values (1) ……..the public enjoyment of a celebration. In prehistoric societies, festivals provided an (2) …….. for the elders to pass on (3) …… knowledge and the meaning of (4) …….. lore to younger generations. Festivals celebrating the founding of a nation or the date of withdrawal of foreign (5) …….. from its borders bind its citizens in a (6) …….. that rises above personal concerns.

Modern festivals and feasts centering on the (7) …….. of national or ethnic groups enrich understanding of their (8) ……….. Contemporary festivals related to regional developments, such as westward (9) …….. on the North American continent, aid the local economy by attracting visitors to a pageant of historic authenticity that also fulfills an informal (10) …….. function.

1. A. under	B. over	C. beyond	D. behind
2. A. opportunity	B. occasion	C. occurrence	D. onset
3. A. human	B. country	C.folk	D.homeland
4. A. clan	B. group	C.tribe	D. tribal
5. A. intruders	B. invaders	C. attackers	D. occupants
6. A. unity	B. union	C. collection	D. group
7. A. habit	B. routine	C. practice	D. customs
8. A. legacy	B. heritage	C. inheritance	D. treasure
9. A. spreading	B. enlarging	C. expansion	D. swelling
10. A. teaching	B. explaining	C. instructive	D. educational

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10 marks):

Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense:

Last week I (1) ……… (walk) home after playing tennis when it (2) ……… (start) raining heavily. "Oh no, I (3) ……… (get) soaked before I (4) ……… (reach) home," I thought. "I wish I (5) ……… (remember) to bring my raincoat." But unfortunately I (6) ……… (leave) it at home. "How stupid of me! I (7) ……… (always forget) to bring it with me." Luckily, just then a friend of mine passed in her car and offered me a lift." (8) ……… (you go) home?" she asked, "or (9) ……… (you want) to go for a drink?" "I think I'd rather you (10) ……… (take) me home," I said. "If I (11) ……… (not change) my clothes, I know I (12) ……… (fall) ill, and then I (13) ……… (not be) able to play in the tennis tournament next week. And I (14) ……… (practise) hard for the last month." "I (15) ……… (wait) for you to change if you (16) ……… (like)," she told me. "I think it's time you (17) ……… (relax) for a change. You (18) ……… (worry) too much about things lately. And people who (19) ……… (worry) too much (20) ……… (fall) ill more easily. It's got nothing to do with the rain!"

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks):

Choose the most suitable preposition / particle: (10 marks)

1) The ship anchored the entrance to the harbor.
2) We heard that Bill was .... arrest.
3) I described the machine .... him.
4) I think I left my hat .... the bus.
5) It was good .... you to wait for me.
6) Nothing .... the ordinary ever happens here.
7) I'm afraid that this incident could put your career here .... jeopardy.
8) I'm going to treat myself .... an ice cream when I've finished work.
9) Scientists have been doing research .... the cause of the disease.
10)..She wanted revenge the terrible thing that had been done to her.
11) What were you two getting………………just now in the garden?
12) You should always have an alternative plan to fall ……………………
13) The hotel didn't come………………… my expectations.
14) The meeting didn't break……………………until late.
15) In the end it all comes …………………a question of trust.

16) I hope the weather will clear .... soon. I want to go out.
17) After the music had died ...., there was a storm of applause.
18) The family was broken after the death of the parents.
19) The roads were crowded with people making .... the coast.
20) I asked him to put .... the lights if he was the last to leave.

III. Word forms (20 marks):

1. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets: (10 marks)

1) Work is going on to ....the bridge, which carries a great deal of traffic. (STRONG)
2) This matter is very ....Don't discuss it outside this office. (CONFIDENCE)
3) Saucepans are sold in the.................. goods department. (HOUSE)
4) .... about the company's future meant that few people wanted to invest money in it. (CERTAIN)
5) The water in this area is .... and should not be drunk. (PURE)
6) The government has promised to deal with the problem of........................ among young people. (EMPLOY)
7) The manager handed in his resignation after being accused of………… (HONEST)
8) This drink contains no artificial flavourings or.................. (PRESERVE)
9) She had a...................beauty that few men could resist. (DEVASTATE)
10) He refused to pay……………for his three children. (MAINTAIN)

2. Using the word given in the box, form a word that fits in the numbered space: (10 marks)

CRIME	*SUCCEED*	*SAFE*	*PERSUADE*	*DECEIVE*
ENTHUSIASTIC	*SHAME*	*HONEST*	*FAVOUR*	*SUGGEST*

What do the Eiffel Tower, the White House and Nelson's Column all have in common? One thing is obviously that they are all famous landmarks. Another is that they have been at the center of (1) ……… by clever (2) ……… with an understanding of human nature. The most (3) ……… was surely Count Victor Lustig. In 1925 the (4) ……… Lustig informed some businessmen that the Eiffel Tower was going to be demolished because it was (5) ……… Pretending to be an official, he asked them to bid for the scrap metal that would result. His (6) ……… to one of them, a certain Monsieur Poisson, that his offer would receive (7) ………consideration if he, Lustig, received a "present", was received with great (8) ……… Lustig had chosen Poisson on purpose as being the greediest and most (9) ……… of them all. As soon as Lustig got the bribe he left France. Understandably Poisson was too (10) ……… to do anything.

IV. ERROR INDENTIFICATION (10 marks):

Read the following passage. One word has been omitted from each line. Put an oblique stroke (/) where the word should be and write the missing word in each blank.

0. Professional sport/ played for money – lots of money. One team tries *is*..........................
1. to beat the other – as in football, or one person tries to beat another ....

2. a tennis match or golf tournament. Why they really want to win? ....
3. Not just to show are better, stronger and fitter, but usually, and ....
4. this is most important, to make lot of money – sometimes many ....
5. thousands pounds. The losers often get little or nothing for playing ....
6. the same game. They work as hard play as long. Is this fair? ....
7. Wouldn't it be better have professional sport where winners and ....
8. loser make same money? In other words, where winning or losing ....
9. the game itself is more important the money you make, where it is ....
10. only a competition of fitness and skill and about money? ....

V. Open cloze test (20 marks):

1. Complete the text with a suitable word in each space: (10 marks)

Whenever we read about the natural world nowadays, it is generally to be given dire predictions (1)………. its imminent destruction. Some scientists go so (2)………. as to assert that from now on, the world can (3)………. longer be called "natural", insofar as future processes of weather, climate and all the interactions of plant and (4)………. life will no longer carry on in their time-honoured way, unaffected by humans. There will never be such a thing (5)………. "natural weather" again, say such writers, only weather affected by (6)………. warning. It is hard to know whether to believe such prophets of doom, (7)………. because what they are saying seems too terrible to be true. There are other equally influential scientists who argue that climate, for (8)…….., has changed many times over the centuries, and (9)………. what we are experiencing now may simply be part of an endless cycle of change, rather (10)………. a disaster on a global scale.

2. Fill each gap in the following passage with one suitable word (10 marks):

Science had its origin in some distant era when people (1) ……….. to show desire to know about their environment and to record (2) ……….. they saw. In time, studies of these observations led to the idea that nature is knowable, that it operates (3) ……….. to "laws".

The actual birth of science took (4) ……….. in prehistoric times, probably in Egypt and Babilonia, more than 2,000 years before our era. But true progress in science did not begin (5) ……….. about the sixth century before our era, when the Greek civilization began to flourish. The next 500 years was the age of the great philosophers of antiquity – Thales, Pythagorus, Aristotle, Archimedes and others.

Archimedes discovered some of the basic laws governing mechanisms and floating bodies. (6) ……….. Archimedes we owe the first application of mathematics to the description of nature, he was very far in (7) ……….. of his time.

The Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus assumed that the earth was merely (8) ……….. of the planets and that all of them moved around the sun. It is hard now to understand the courage required to advance an idea of nature (9) ……….. of the great wave of opposition (10) ……….. confronted Copernicus

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks):

1. Finish each of following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it: (10 marks)

1) They didn't punish Karen, only gave her a warning.
Karen got ....

2) The sooner this job is over, the better.
Let's get ....

3) She's going to work after finishing university.
Her ....

4) "Well done, Tony, you have passed the exam," said Joe.
Joe congratulated ....

5) Mr John died of old age.
Mr John's death ....

2. Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the one given using the word in brackets. Do not alter this word: (10 marks)

1) The best solution was thought of by Sally. (CAME)
....

2) They laid most of the blame on Margaret (FOR)
....

3) This house brings home to mind! (OF)
....

4) When Tony has to face a crisis, he panics. (FACED)
....

5) I don't know what to write on this form. (IN)
....

TRƯỜNG THPT MẠC ĐĨNH CHI - TP HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 001

PART 1: PHONOLOGY (5 MS)

Choose the word whose underlined part is different from the other three of the group.

1. A. cancel B. password C. status D. matter
2. A. triathlon B. linger C. taekwondo D. finalist
3. A. service B. sergeant C. perfect D. merchant
4. A. possession B. necessary C. possibility D. cassette
5. A. ethanol B. mother C. thermal D. birthday

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of the group.

6. A. optimistic B. realism C. optimism D. pessimism
7. A. proficiency B. mortality C. expectancy D. ceremony
8. A. theatrical B. discouraging C. professional D. disapproval
9. A. immigration B. diagnostic C. universal D. innovative
10. A. spectacular B. competitive C. federation D. competitor

PART 2: ERROR IDENTIFICATION. (5 MS)

Choose the underlined part of the sentence that needs correction.

11. Hay fever symptoms, ranged from mild to severe, differ in degree according to
A B C D
the individual.

12. In 1961, America's first manned spacecraft was launched out.
A B C D

13. A future system of solid waste managements should begin with reduction in the
A B C
amount ofwaste.
D

14. Globes and maps have always been important through history, but never as more
A B C
so than today.
D

15. Since vitamins are contained in a wide variety of foods, people seldom lack of
A B C D
most of them.

16. Every candidate under considering for a federal job must undergo a thorough medical
A B C D
examination.

17. Public health experts say that the money one spends avoiding illness is less
A B C
than the cost to be sick.
D

18. Traveling ballet companies were uncommon before her Augusta Maywood
A B C
formed the first traveling troupe.
D

19. Antique auctions are getting more and more popular in the United States because
A B C
public awareness of the value of investing in antiques.
D

20. George Gershwin not only composed popular songs for musicals, also wrote
A B C
more serious concerts.
D

PART 3: VOCABULARY (5 MS)

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

21. Financial worries gradually ______________ his health and he was obliged to retire early.
A. disabled B. exhausted C. invalidated D. undermined

22. The fumes were so thick that she was ______________ for breath.
A. gasping B. inhaling C. suffocating D. wheezing

23. An application to join this scheme places you under no obligation ________.
A. apart B. eventually C. indeed D. whatsoever

24. From the top of the hill the village looks quite close, but distances are ________.
A. deceptive B. false C. illusory D. surprising

25. I heard the sound of the blind man ______________ with his stick.
A. creaking B. pattering C. tapping D. ticking

26. Your argument ______________ that Britain is still a great power, but this is no longer the case.
A. concerns B. outlines C. presents D. presupposes

27. The new teacher was ______________ to the needs of all the children in her care.
A. attentive B. careful C. earnest D. observant

28. People who take on a second job inevitably ______________ themselves to greater stress.
A. field B. offer C. place D. subject

29. Angela's work was praised for its ______________ attention to detail.
A. concentrated B. meticulous C. significant D. subtle

30. The area ______________ considerable benefit from the setting up of a new factory.
A. achieved B. derived C. earned D. merited

PART 4: STRUCTURES (5 MS)

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

31. Generally speaking, people should have ______________ as their desires will allow.
A. much education B. as much education C. education D. for education

32. Modern industrial methods have supplanted individual crafts, ______________ stone carvers, coppers and cobblers virtually extinct.
A. make blacksmiths, B. made blacksmiths,
C. making them blacksmiths, D. making blacksmiths,

33. Van Gogh's *Sunflowers* ______________ $ 39.9 million, three times the previous record.
A. once sold for B. for sale once C. selling for once D. for once sold

34. The world's deepest ocean trench, the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean, is almost twice as deep ______________.
A. and Mount Logan's height B. that Mount Logan is higher
C. is higher than Mount Logan D. as Mount Logan is high

35. Poison oak has irritating poisons ______________ even if people merely brush against the plants.
A. they can affect people B. that can affect people
C. what can affect people D. which do they affect

36. In the United States, _ is the most concentrated is New Orleans.
A. French influence the city B. the city where French influence
C. where the city influences French D. where the French influence the city

37. Studies indicate ______________ collecting art today than ever before.
A. there are that more people B. more people that are
C. that there are many people D. people there are more

38. The Louisiana Territory, an area ______________ the size of France, was bought by the UnitedStates from France for $15,000,000 in 1803.
A. than more four times B. more than four times
C. four times than more D. is four times more than

39. In 1870, ______________, John D. Rockefeller and others created the Standard Oil Company

A. that oil prices fluctuated B. despite fluctuating oil prices
C. but the oil prices fluctuated D. oil prices were fluctuating

40. A robot's movements can be directed with much precision, enabling it to repeat actions exactly and ______________ boring or dangerous tasks.
A. for relieving humans B. to relieve humans of
C. which relieves humans of D. therefore, it has relieved humans of

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

PART 1: PREPOSITIONS (5 MS)

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

1. The newspaper had been tipped ________ about the star's arrival and sent a photographer to the airport.
A. in B. off C. on D. up

2. When I got my case back, it had been damaged ____________ repair.
A. above B. beyond C. further D. over

3. We are prepared to overlook the error on this occasion your previous good work.
A. in the light of B. thanks to C. with regard to D. with a view to

4. They turned the proposal ______________________________ that it didn't fulfil their requirements.
A. allowing B. as a cause C. by reason D. on the grounds

5. How exactly did you set ______________________________ training the horses to work so well together?
A. about B. out C. to D. up

6. The singer's performance was so exciting that many of his fans were ________ enthusiasm.
A. carried away with B. moved to C. stirred up with D. taken aback with

7. Could you possibly ________________ me at the next committee meeting?
A. fall back on B. keep in with C. make up for D. stand in for

8. When her millionaire father died, the heiress ______________ a fortune.
A. came at B. came into C. came through D. came to

9. Because of his poor health, it took him a long time to ________ his bad cold.
A. throw away B. throw down C. throw off D. throw over

10. The painting was a valuable family possession, which had been ____________ from generation to generation.
A. handed across B. handed down C. handed out D. handed over

PART 2: READING COMPREHENSION (10 MS)

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Since the world became industrialized, the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction has increased. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2,300. By the year 2025, it is estimated that they will become extinct. What is **alarming** about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by **poachers** who, according to some sources, are not always interested in material gain but in personal gratification. *This* is an example of the **callousness** that is contributing to the problem of extinction. Animals, such as the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are valuable parts of the world's ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival—and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in an effort to circumvent the problem, have **allocated** large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission prices to help **defray** the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. This money enables them to invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another response to the increase in animal extinction is an *international boycott* of products made from endangered species. This has had some effect, but by itself it will not prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

11. What is the main topic of the passage?
A. the Bengal tiger B. international boycotts
C. endangered species D. problems with industrialization

12. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "alarming" in the first paragraph?
A. dangerous B. serious C. gripping D. distressing

13. The word "poachers" as used in the first paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?
A. illegal hunters B. enterprising reseachers
C. concerned scientists D. trained hunters

14. The word "callousness" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?
A. indirectness B. independence C. incompetence D. insensitivity

15. The above passage is divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast
A. a problem and a solution B. a statement and an illustration
C. a comparison and a contrast D. specific and general information

16. What does the word "this" in the first paragraph refer to in the passage?
A. Bengal tigers
B. Interest in material gain
C. Killing animals for personal satisfaction
D. The decrease in the Bengal tiger population

17. Which of the following could best replace the word "allocated" in the second paragraph?
A. set aside B. combined C. organized D. taken off

18. The word "defray" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. lower B. raise
C. make a payment on D. make an investment toward

19. What does the term "international boycott" in the second paragraph refer to?

A. buying and selling of animal products overseas
B. a refusal to buy animal products worldwide
C. a global increase in animal survival
D. defraying the cost of maintaining national parks

20. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude?
A. forgiving B. concerned C. vindictive D. surprised

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today **emerged** around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the **course** of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small **enclaves** of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities **proliferated**, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information **stored** on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, **constituting** the largest numbers of nonnative users than any other language in the world.

21. What is the main topic of this passage?
A. the number of nonnative users of English
B. the French influence on the English language
C. the expansion of English as an international language
D. the use of English for science and technology

22. The word "emerged" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?
A. appeared B. hailed C. frequented D. engaged

23. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?
A. in 1066 B. around 1350 C. before 1600 D. after 1600

24. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT
A. the slave trade B. the Norman invasion
C. missionaries D. colonization

25. As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "course"?
A. subject B. policy C. time D. track

26. The word "enclaves" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. communities B. organizations C. regions D. countries

27. The word "proliferated" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. prospered B. organized C. disbanded D. expanded

28. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "stored" in the second paragraph?
A. bought B. saved C. spent D. valued

29. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "constituting" in the second paragraph?
A. looking over B. setting down C. doing in D. making up

30. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today?
A. a quarter million B. half a million C. 350 million D. 700 million

PART 3: CLOZE TEST (5 MS)

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage.

Let me draw your attention to something you (31) __________ not have thought about. As you are reading these words, you are taking part in one of the wonders of the natural world. For you and I belong to a species with a (32) __ ability: we can shape events in each other's brains with exquisite precision. I am not (33) __________ to telepathy or mind reading or the other obsessions of fringe science; even in the depictions of believers these are (34) __________ instruments compared to an ability that is uncontroversially present in every one of us. That ability is language. Simply by making noises with our mouths, we can (35) __________ on causing precise new combinations of ideas to arise in each other's minds. The ability comes so naturally that we (36) __________ to forget what a miracle it is. Language is so tightly woven into human experience that it is (37) __________ possible to imagine life without it. The (38) __________ are that if you find two or more people together anywhere on earth, they will soon be (39) __________ words. When there is no one to talk with, people talk to themselves, to their dogs, even to their plants. Aphasia, the loss of language following a brain injury, is devastating, and in (40) __________ cases family members may feel that the whole person is lost forever.

31. A. would B. could C. may D. must
32. A. brilliant B. remarkable C. polished D. strong
33. A. talking B. mentioning C. referring D. describing
34. A. surgical B. sharp C. blunt D. musical
35. A. count B. depend C. succeed D. affect
36. A. can B. usually C. follow D. tend
37. A. easily B. just C. scarcely D. perfectly
38. A. bets B. prospects C. chances D. opportunities
39. A. swapping B. exchanging C. comparing D. trading
40. A. strong B. important C. dangerous D. severe

B. WRITTEN TEST

PART 1: CLOZE TESTS (20 MS)

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage.

CLOZE TEST 1:

Although the numbers of elderly and disabled people are rising, the support provided by the state has not increased. (1) _ to a recent report by a leading charity, very (2) ____________ of them are in fact cared (3) ____________ in institutions, and the vast majority depend almost entirely (4) ____________ family or friends. This allows the elderly and disabled to (5) _ a much better quality of life than they might (6) ____________ have, and the fact that this army of workers is unpaid also (7) _ that the state is relieved of a considerable burden. However, it is (8) _____ noting that there is a hidden cost to society on (9) ____________ of the fact that these careers are prevented from (10) ____ part in any economic activity outside the home.

CLOZE TEST 2:

Fill each of the blank spaces with one suitable word.

One of the prominent themes of modern literature has been the future, and books (11) ____________ as *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley or *1984* by George Orwell have presented readers with chilling visions of what may happen to society in the year (12) ____________.

The Handmaid's Tale, by Margaret Atwood, builds on this tradition and adds a feminist perspective.

The novel is set in the futuristic republic of Gilead, where men have total power (13) ____________ women. The women of the republic are no (14) ________ allowed to read; they may not leave home (15) ____________ a permit, and the rulers make sure that the women are kept in submission by the threat of violence. The system – in theory at (16) ____________ -- is designed for the protection of women (17) ____________ than mere subjugation.

In the republic, the majority of women are infertile as a (18) _ of having been exposed to pesticides and nuclear waste, but those who are not are sent to camps to be trained as handmaids, (19) ____________ role is to provide children for upper class wives.

The central character is Offred, who becomes a Handmaid to a General and his wife Serena Joy after an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Republic. The novel focuses on their relationship, and in so (20) ____________ the book addresses issues including women's rights, the use of reproductive technologies, and the role of women in a world that is dominated by men.

PART 2: WORD FORMS (20 MS)

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. ____________ expressions are gainfully employed when the listener or reader is successful in making the intended connection. (REFER)

2. In the spoken language, words are not ____________ in the flow of speech sounds.(DIFFER)
3. Nostalgia and ____________ are also expressed in appearance. (TRADITION)
4. British society is also deeply ____________ in a way which is separated from ideas of liberty and socialism. (INDIVIDUAL)
5. Daniel Defoe was typical in his manner of thought, in his ________. (THRIFT)
6. In Scotland there is greater emphasis on _ by individual schools. (VALUE)
7. The key aims of the programme are to achieve breadth, balance, ________ and progression of all pupils. (CONTINUE)
8. The effective operation of the social services depends on ____________ qualified social workers. (PROFESSION)
9. When my grandfather retired he felt that he had ____________ his usefulness. (LIVE)
10. Vietnam has depended heavily on foreign ____________ organizations to train teachers. (GOVERN)

Accident add analyse conclude doubt likely mystery prove science true

There are some people who believe in the existence of Bigfoot, a (11) ________ ape-like creature. That is supposed to live in the mountains of the USA. In 1967, some hunters claimed to have (12) ____________ filmed such a creature and many people see this as firm (13) ____________ that Bigfoot is real. But now, researchers have come to the (14) ____________ that the film is a trick. After a close (15) ____________ of it, they claim to have identified a man-made fastener at the creature's waist. Bigfoot is, therefore, (16) ____________, to be anything more than a man in an animal suit. Some people remain unconvinced by the (17) ____________, though. Bigfoot fans are extremely (18) ____________ that a fastener would show up on such an old film. In (19) ____________. They say that the creature caught on camera does not move like a human and that it is therefore (20) ____________ a wild creature of nature. The debate goes on.

PART 3: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 MS)

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. To pass the time, I looked through some magazines.
   → I whiled ____________
2. Just thinking about this face at the moment makes me laugh.
   → The very ____________
3. The fund-raisers have not officially decided where to send the proceeds of the concert.
   → No ____________
4. They did not realize that the film had been nominated for an Oscar.
   → Little ____________
5. Traditional crafts have died out except in remote rural areas.
   → It is only in ____________

6. He admits he's not one of the important members of the organization. (COG)
→ ______________________________

7. The protection of the animal world is pointless unless we take steps to protect our planet as well. (WORTH)
→ ______________________________

8. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed. (LEAF)
→ ______________________________

9. He gets very annoyed when you criticize him! (BULL)
→ ______________________________

10. Were you at all worried about moving to London? (MISGIVINGS)
→ ______________________________

TRƯỜNG THPT GIA ĐỊNH - T.P HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 001

PART 1 : PHONOLOGY *(5 Marks)* :

Choose the word with the main stress placed differently from that of the others

1. A. resolution B. eradication C. contradiction D. similarity
2. A. negative B. mobile C. positive D. molest
3.A. patriotic B. citizenship C. entertainment D. popularity
4.A. panorama B. amazement C. experience D. embarrassed
5.A. bereave B. impute C. sedate D. bargain

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

6. A. sergeant B. servant C. service D. servile
7. A. divisible B. division C. divisive D. dividend
8. A. schema B. schedule C. scheming D. scherzo
9. A. luxury B. example C. exist D. exempt
10. A. psychology B. pneumonia C. psychoactive D. picnic

PART 2 : ERROR IDENTIFICATION *(5 Marks)*:

Choose the underlined parts that should be corrected or rewritten

11. It is often the case that voluntary work, of any kind, show commitment and
A B C
dedication and impresses employers.
D

12. What is everywhere assumed, if not always made explicit, are that literary
A B C
judgement has no place in the academy.
D

13. The revelations about the President's university life were to prove deeply
A B C
to be embarrassed to him.
D

14. Other possible contributory factor is the increasing difficulty in admitting
A B C D
acutely ill patients.

15. He had learned that it was not to befriend his subordinates, nor to compete with
A B C
or dominating them.
D

16. Until recent, most governments have exercised either direct or indirect control over
A B C
national telecommunications as well as international links.
D

17. The father of two had taken after the hobby 18 months ago and was a member
A B C
of the Ince Blundell flying club.
D

18. Three criteria has been chosen, attempting to measure the most important
A B
attributes of company performance over the year.
C D

19. Malaria, which is spreaded by mosquitoes, is one of the biggest public health
A B C
problems in Africa.
D

20. The single event marked the dividing line was the company's twenty-fifth anniversary
A B C D
celebration in April 1979.

PART 3 : VOCABULARY *(5 Marks)*

Choose the best option to complete the following sentences

21. You can do whatever you like as …………as I am concerned.
A. much B. long C. well D. far

22. A lot of police officers are ……………in the investigation.
A. absorbed B. specialized C. involved D. stuck

23. All the school's regulations have to be ……………with.
A. faced B. met C. provided D. complied

24. Those two groups of students are in ………….over the duty schedule.
A. dispute B. practice C. advance D. hatred

25. After I'd ……………down for an hour, my headache went.
A. lied B. lay C. laid D. lain

26. He looks very aggressive and threatening, and so his soft, gentle voice is rather ______.
A. disembodied B. disconcerting C. dismissive D. discordant

27. If I were you, I would regard their offer with considerable ______, because it seems too good to be true.
A. suspicion B. doubt C. reservation D. disbelief

28. Because of rapid technological progress, the computers being made today will be _______ in five years' time.

A. outdone B. extinct C. retired D. obsolete

29. Buy the new ______ of soap now on sale: it is softer than all others.

A. model B. brand C. mark D. manufacture

30. He was clearly nervous: he was sitting right on the_______ of his chair.

A. outside B. edge C. tip D. border

PART 4 : STRUCTURES *(5 Marks)*

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence :

31. The car that passed us ....100 miles an hour.

A. must have been doing B. must do

C. must have done D. must be doing

32. Every time my uncle came from Hue, he ....bring me a lot of useful books.

A. could B. would C. might D. should

33. He drinks very little ....the police catch him as he drives home.

A. in the event B. despite C. otherwise D. in case

34. ....time, you will get a better command of the language.

A. By B. With C. Through D. In

35. The poor couple who used to live ....have won 50 million pounds in the lottery.

A. hand to mouth B. with hands down

C. hands in glove D. with no brains

36.I wish I ....to his birthday party next week.

A. came B. would come C. will come D. were to come

37. To resist corrosion __________ for today's car to prevent havoc caused by road salts, gravel and other materials.

A. have new coatings been developed B. new coatings developing

C. development of new coatings D. new coatings have been developed

38. Frankly I'd rather you .... anything about it for the time being.

A. do B didn't do C. don't D. didn't

39. There's no point in telephoning him. He's certain.................... by now.

A. to leave B. to have left C. left D. having left

40. Thomas Edison ______ inventions using electricity during his long career.

A. patented with many B. patented for many

C. was patented many D. patented many

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

PART 1 : PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS *(5 Marks)*

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence :

1. Men contribute less than women ....household chores.

A. for B. to C. on D. with

2. The police are looking ....the murder at present.

A. into B. in C. on D. through

3. They are enthusiastic ....helping the victims of the landslide.

A. on B. in C. about D. with

4. She is making that mistake time...........time.

A. by B. after C. for D. at

5. Don't be ....in by his charm- he's ruthless.

A. let B. put C. taken D. dropped

6. Their marriage finally ....apart after three months.

A. went B. fell C. got D. moved

7. The police have been ....in to deal with the riot.

A. called B. taken C. put D. pushed

8. It was surprising that all the tickets were ....out within three hours.

A. got B. let C. fallen D. sold

9. When Helen agreed to run the school play, she got more than she.....................

A. came down to B. bargained for C. faced up to D. got round to

10. New peace proposals were _______ at the recent Middle East conference.

A. shown off B. spoken out C. put forward D. made up

PART 2 : READING COMPREHENSION *(10 Marks)*

READING 1 : *Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question*

Thunderstorms, with their jagged bursts of lightning and roaring thunder, are actually one of nature's primary **mechanisms** for transferring heat from the surface of the earth into the atmosphere. A thunderstorm starts when low-lying pockets of warm air from the surface of the earth begin to rise. The pockets of warm air float upward through the air above that is both cooler and heavier. The rising pockets cool as their pressure decreases, and their latent heat is released above the condensation line through the formation of cumulus clouds.

What will happen with these clouds depends on the temperature of the atmosphere. In winter, the air temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes is not extremely great, and the temperature of the rising air mass drops more slowly. During these colder months, the atmosphere, therefore, tends to remain rather stable. In summer, however, when there is a high accumulation of heat near the earth's surface, in direct contrast to the considerably colder air higher up, the temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes is much more pronounced. As warm air rises in this type of environment, the temperature drops much more rapidly than it does in winter; when the temperature drops more than four degrees Fahrenheit per thousand feet of altitude, cumulus clouds aggregate into a single massive cumulonimbus cloud, or thunderhead.

In isolation, a single thunderstorm is an impressive but fairly **benign** way for Mother Earth to defuse trapped heat from her surface; thunderstorms, however, can appear **in concert**, and the resulting show, while extremely impressive, can also prove extraordinarily destructive. When there is a large-scale collision between cold air and warm air masses during the summer months, a squall line, or series of thunderheads, may develop. It is common for **a squall line** to begin when an advancing cold front meets up with and forces **itself** under a layer of warm and moist air, creating a line of thunderstorms that races forward at speeds of approximately forty miles per hour. A squall line, which can be hundreds of miles long and can contain fifty distinct thunderheads, is a magnificent force of nature with incredible potentially for destruction. Within the squall line, often near its south end, can be found supercells, long-lived rotating storms of exceptional strength that serve as the source of tornadoes.

11. The topic of the passage is
   A. the development of thunderstorms and squall lines
   B. the devastating effects of tornadoes
   C. cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds
   D. the power of tornadoes
12. "*Mechanisms*" are most likely
   A. machines   B. motions   C. methods   D. materials
13. It can be inferred from the passage that, in summer,
   A. there is not a great temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes
   B. the greater temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes makes thunderstorms more likely to occur
   C. there is not much cold air higher up in the atmosphere
   D. the temperature of rising air drops more slowly than it does in winter
14. The underlined word "*benign*" is closest in meaning to
   A. harmless   B. beneficial   C. ferocious   D. spectacular
15. The underlined expression " *in concert*" could be best replaced by
   A. as a chorus   B. with other musicians
   C. as a cluster   D. in a performance
16. According to the passage, a "*squall line*" is
   A. a lengthy cold front   B. a serious thunderstorm
   C. a line of supercells   D. a string of thunderheads
17. The underlined pronoun " *itself*" refers to
   A. a large scale collision   B. a squall line
   C. an advancing cold front   D. a layer of warm and moist air
18. All of the following are mentioned in the passage about supercells EXCEPT that they
   A. are a short duration   B. have circling winds
   C. have extraordinary power   D. can give birth to tornadoes
19. This reading would most probably be assigned in which of the following courses?
   A. Geology   B. Meteorology   C. Marine Biology D. Chemistry
20. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
   A. the lightning and thunder associated with thunderstorms
   B. various types of clouds formations
   C. the forces that contribute to the formation of squall line
   D. the development of tornadoes within supercells

READING 2 : *Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question*

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world's universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginnings.

This oldest of America universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities, and these university graduates in the New World were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that **they** themselves had had. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 **pounds** for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its **English cousin** and is the site of the present-day university.

When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 pounds to the **fledgling** college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today's standards, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshman class of four students. Although the staff did expand **somewhat**, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

21. The main idea of this passage is that
   A. Harvard is one of the world's most prestigious universities
   B. What is today a great university started out small
   C. John Harvard was key to the development of a great University
   D. Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts
22. The passage indicates that Harvard is
   A. one of the oldest universities in the world
   B. the oldest university in the world
   C. one of the oldest universities in America
   D. the oldest university in America
23. It can be inferred from the passage that the Puritans who traveled to the Massachusetts colony were
   A. rather well educated
   B. rather rich
   C. rather supportive of the English government
   D. rather undemocratic
24. The underlined pronoun "*they*" refers to
   A. Oxford and Cambridge universities   B. university graduates
   C. sons   D. educational opportunities
25. The "*pounds*" are probably
   A. types of books   B. college student   C. units of money   D. school campuses
26. The " *English cousin*" refers to a
   A. city   B. relative   C. person   D. court
27. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about John Harvard?

A. What he died of B. Where he came from
C. Where he was buried D. How much he bequeathed to Harvard

28. The underlined word "*fledgling*" could best be replaced by which of the following ?
A. newborn B. flying C. winged D. established

29. The passage implied that
- A. Henry Dunster was an effective president
- B. Someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster
- C. Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty
- D. The position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years

30. The underlined word "*somewhat*" in line 20 could best be replaced by
A. back and forth B. to and fro C. side by side D. more or less

PART 3 : CLOZE TEST *(5 Marks)*

Read the passage carefully and choose the best option to fit each space

ACTION SCENES IN FILMS

Modern cinema audiences expect to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are (31)............... as stunts, are usually performed by stuntmen who are specially trained to do dangerous things safely. (32)............... can crash a car, but if you are shooting a film, you have to be extremely (33)..............., sometimes stopping right in front of the camera and film crew. At an early (34)............... in the production, an expert stuntman is (35)............... in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the only person who can go (36)............... the wishes of the director, although he will usually only do this in the (37)............... of safety.

Many famous actors like to do the dangerous parts themselves, which produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to (38)............... in for the actors. Actors like to become (39)............... in all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety equipment, insurance companies would never let them take the risk. To do their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their (40)............... If they were to be hurt, the film would come to a sudden halt.

31. A. remarked B. known C. referred D. named
32. A. Everyone B. Someone C. Anyone D. No one
33. A. detailed B. plain C. straight D. precise
34. A. period B. minute C. part D. stage
35. A. led B. taken C. drawn D. called
36. A. over B. against C. through D. across
37. A. interests B. needs C. purposes D. regards
38. A. work B. get C. put D. stand
39. A. connected B. arranged C. involved D. affected
40. A. limits B. ends C. frontiers D. borders

B. WRITTEN TEST

PART 1 : CLOZE TEST *(20 marks)*

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage:

CLOZE TEST 1

The Map Thief

For a couple of years, Gilbert Bland was a unique figure in the privileged world of antique map dealing. He made a 100% profit on every map he sold, (1)________ because he was a clever businessman, but because he was a thief. In the mid-1990s, Bland crept around libraries in the USA, armed (2)________ a sharp razor and a baggy shirt and sliced out those ancient maps which took (3)________ fancy. Some were worth tens of thousands of dollars, and he (4)________ on to sell them through both mail-order catalogues and his shop in Florida.

Although Bland's historical knowledge of maps was patchy at best, his knowledge of their exact location in the rare book stacks was second to (5)________. When he heard that early maps of, say, Seattle were becoming popular, he would know precisely (6)________ to start slicing.

His crimes only came (7)________ light when a researcher in a Baltimore library noticed that a man appeared to be tearing a page from a 200-year-old book (8)________ if it were a newspaper. At first, it was assumed that this was an isolated case, and the library and the police were happy to let Bland off with a warning. (9)________ later did they (10)________ across his notebooks, which contained elaborate details of all his thefts.

CLOZE TEST 2 :

I was actually (11)__________of the girls' management team for two months, before they asked me to be their PA. If we're in America, I get up at 6 a.m. to stay in (12)________with London - getting up so early can be really difficult! - but in Europe, I get up around 9.30 a.m. I go to the hotel gym, make (13)__________ everyone's up, check in with security and (14)__________the day's appointments and interviews. I'm the (15)__________between the girls and the record company, stylists, accountants and print media. Now that they manage (16)__________, there's also a lot of legal paperwork to be signed and returned quickly.

I'm working all the time that I'm (17)__________. I don't have breaks as (18)__________, and I'm often up until 2 a.m. But because the girls have such a great (19)____________of humour and fun, it's always a real laugh. And at times we can get really emotional together. Working for women is fantastic because they're much more (20)_____________my wavelength than any of the male bosses I've had.

PART 2 : WORD-FORM *(20 marks)*

A. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

21. The policy was **(judge)**............................ a failure.
22. He was now in a more **(advantage)** ....position.

23. Jo is very (**affection**) ....towards her.

24. Most of the city was (**flame**) ...., and bitter fighting had taken over the downtown suburbs.

25. As reports gradually came in from the departments, it appeared that a majority were in favor of (**federal**). ....

26. Try to give each student some (**feed**) ....on the task.

27. The author fills this real town with (**fiction**) ....characters.

28.It's undeniable that the (**diagnose**)................ of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death.

29. This school was once (**require**)............ as a military hospital during the war.

30. The courts were (**power**) .... to impose the death penalty for certain crimes.

B. From one of the words listed (in alphabetical order) in the box, form a new word that fits each of the blank spaces in the text

APPLY CONVERSE COURAGE EDUCATE EMPLOY
GLOBAL GRADUATION INSTRUCT INTEREST PRODUCTIVE

With the (31)................of information technology (IT) and worldwide access to the internet, people from all areas of learning are finding themselves using some form of information technology in the workplace. The corporate world has seen a boom in the use of IT tools, but (32)................, not enough people with IT skills that can enter the workplace and be (33).................with minimal on-the-jog training.

A recent issue of the New York Times reports that many companies are looking for smart students who may have a building interest in IT. Some companies, trying to (34)........... students to attend interviews, provide good salary packages and challenging work environments. For example, one American IT consulting company offers high salaries, annual bonuses, and immediate stock options to potential recruits. It also brings in 25 to 40 prospective (35) ....at a time for a two-day visit to the company. This time includes interviews, team exercises and social events. The idea behind the team exercises is that the applicants get to see that they will be working with other smart people doing really (36)...............things, rather than sitting alone writing code.

In the past ten years, (37) ....have seen marked benefits from collaborative projects in product development. Apart from the work environment, there is also a similar body of research indicating that small team-based (38) ....can lead to different kinds of desirable educational results. In order to prepare IT (39) ....to meet these workplace requirements, colleges and universities are also beginning to include team-based (40)..................models.

PART 3 : SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION : *(20 marks)*

Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1.We have no seats left for the concert on December 14th.
→ All the ....

2. Mary knew what the answer was after reading the book.
→ By the time...

3. The people who were at the meeting will say nothing to the press.
→Nobody..

4.Every day, it's the same routine in my job.
→ Day in,..

5.I find his clothes the most irritating about him.
→ What most ....

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.

6. Will you please stay with me for a while ? (**COMPANY**).
→ ....

7. He got angry because we all disagreed with him. (**TEMPER**)
→ ....

8. Teaching doesn't suit her. (**CUT**)
→ ....

9. I never thought of going by train. (**OCCURRED**)
→ ....

10. He is very likely to come. (**PROBABILITY**)
→ ....

Câu 7. READING COMPREHENSION

61. B 62. C 63. D 64. A 65. D
66. D 67. D 68. D 69. A 70. A.

Câu 8. CLOZE TEST

71. A 72. D 73. C 74. D 75. A
76. B 77. C 78. A 79. B 80. D.

B/ PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 9. OPEN CLOZE TEST

81. on **82.** musician **83.** won **84.** to
85. invented **86.** dots **87.** importance **88.** Simpler
89. use **90.** never.

Câu 10. OPEN CLOZE TEST

91. working **92.** by **93.** result **94.** only **95.** way
96. and **97.** such **98.** Which **99.** reached **100.** as.

Câu 11. WORD FORMS

101. unpleasant **102.** employer **103.** boring **104.** attentively
105. poems **106.** Informed **107.** arrival **108.** direct
109. unreliable **110.** impatient.

Câu 12. WORD FORMS

111. mammals **112.** be found **113.** coastal **114.** greatly
115. smallest **116.** largest **117.** birth **118.** population
119. habitat **120.** fishing.

Câu 13. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

121. No–one seems to have predicted the correct result.
122. Rather than (to) live in the suburbs, he prefers to live in the centre of the city.
123. But for the weather, the weekend would have been superb.
124. It came as no surprise to us that he was/ had been successful.
125. Nearly/ Almost/ Virtually everybody considers stealing to be wrong.
Stealing is considered to be wrong by almost everybody.
126. Only Jane/ No–one but Jane succeeded in producing the correct answer.
127. The Arnolds look on/ upon Henry as a good friend.
128. Your nephew will be suspected of stealing/ having stolen the money.
129. It's not worth trying to explain anything to Tony.
130. She wished me a pleasant journey when I left.

LẦN XV – NĂM 2009

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

MULTIPLE CHOICE

I.
1. a 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. b 7. d 8. a 9. b 10. d

II.
11. a 12. c 13. a 14. b 15. d 16. a 17. c 18. a 19. a 20. c
21. c 22. a 23. c 24. b 25. c 26. d 27. d 28. a 29. a 30. c

III.
31. c 32. c 33. d 34. a 35. b 36. c 37. b 38. a 39. c 40. d

WRITTEN TEST

I.
1. were traveling 2. crashed 3. taking
4. should she win 5. has written 6. is forever talking
7. has been expelled 8. to set 9. (should) be locked
10. went 11. can't / couldn't have been 12. being taken
13. stealing 14. would have been reported 15. must have been talking
16. phoned 17. was/got engaged 18. needn't have worried
19. have put 20. advertised

II.
1. on 2. up 3. in 4. as 5. to
6. into 7. for 8. into 9. on 10. but/except
11. in 12. in 13. out 14. out 15. with
16. with 17. up 18. up 19. to 20. up

III.
1. besieged 2. contemptuous 3. inappropriate 4. undertaking
5. indelible 6. disciplinary 7. outlay 8. breathlessly
9. non-existent 10. erroneously 11. therapeutic 12. moldy
13. concentrations 14. ensures 15. venomous 16. antibiotics
17. coagulant 18. anti-inflammatory 19. synthetic 20. consumption

IV.
1. the law → a law 2. in other measures → among other measures
3. rather than → other than 4. a Basque language → the Basque language
5. lingual → linguistic 6. tolerable → tolerant
7. reverse → reversal 8. along → but
9. usage → use 10. protests → protest

V.
1. threat 2. rise 3. marine 4. fewer 5. level
6. where 7. survive 8. by 9. to 10. action

VI.
1. has been poorly attended this year.
2. from being friendly with him, I hardly even know him.
3. as/though she works, she never seems to succeed.
4. when the journalists arrived at the venue that they heard about the changes to the wedding.
5. make head or tail of this letter.
6. is no such address as the one Peter sent the parcel to.
7. I not caught his eye, Brian would have blurted out my secret.
8. has been up to scratch.
9. failure to get into university led to/caused / resulted in my father's bitter disappointment.
10. When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.

TRƯỜNG THPT QUỐC HỌC HUẾ – THỪA THIÊN HUẾ

I. 1. D. 2.C. 3. B. 4. A.
II. 5. B. 6.D. 7.C. 8. C
III. 1.C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. A 6.B 7. D 8. A 9. A
IV. 1.B 2.A 3.A 4. B 5. C 6.A 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. C
V. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6.C 7. A
VI. 1. D 2. B 3. H 4. F 5. A 6.C 7. E
VII. 1. as 4. However 7. than 10. yet 13. this
2. in 5. to 8. after 11. there 14. for
3. being 6. Its 9. which 12. them 15. addition
VIII. 1. being 2. to 3. well 4. 3 5. the 6. be 7. 3 8. of 9. to
10. it 11. 3 12. much 13. why 14. in 15. 3
IX. 1. in (high) esteem by your colleagues unless you
2. am preoccupied with 3. did everything in her power to save
4. room needs doing up 5. had words with my husband
6. came in for fierce criticism 7. went into liquidation after
8. so frightening I couldn't bear to watch 9. has had a great impact on
10.to have parted with
X. 1. in 2. to 3.by – of 4. of 5.about 6.about – on 7. with 8.against

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH – TP. ĐÀ NẴNG

A.
I. A. 1.A 2.A 3.A 4.B 5.C
B. 6.A 7.D 8.A 9.B 10.C
II. *Reading 1:* 1. D 2. C 3.B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. A
Reading 2: 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D
III. 1. emit 2. lead 3. enable 4. safe 5. show 6. on
7. however 8. Until 9. periods 10. opposite

B.
I. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. c
II. 1. off 2. for 3. up 4. in 5.on 6. under 7. by 8. apart
9. without 10. out 11. to 12.with 13.over 14. with 15. round 16.into
17. down 18. with 19. off 20. off
III. A. 1. unimaginatively 2. applicable 3. energetic 4. emthuşiastically
5. inadequate 6. questionable 7. inferiority 8. laughter
9. preoccupied 10. over-expenditure
B. 1. inventor 2. application 3. invention 4. explaintion
5. illegible 6. original 7. impractical 8. ridiculions.
IV. 1C 2 D 3A 4D 5C 6D 7C 8C 9C 10D
V. 1. however 2. when 3. like 4. wanted 5. top/leading
6. paid 7. to 8. with 9. are 10. who
VI. 1. Little did we realize/know at the time how serious the problem was
2. Many's the time that I've made stupid mistakes like that.
3. It was something of a relief to Trudy when she found out the truth.
4. The sheer expense/ cost was what put me off the idea.
5. He made no reference to our previous conversation.
6. I'm not on the right mood for going to the party.
7. The old woman pleaded with the intruder not to take her money as it was all that she had.
8. + What strikes me about her is that she is a very effective teacher.
+ It strikes me that she is a very effective teacher.
+ She strikes me as (being) a very effective teacher.
9. It looked as though the house had been unoccupied for several months.
10. He always makes heavy weather of everything.

TRƯỜNG THPT PLEIKU - GIA LAI

I. A. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C
B. 1. D 2. A 3. A. 4. A 5. C
II. 1. B 2. A 3. C. 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. C.
III. A. 1.D 2. C 3. B. 4. B. 5. C 6. B. 7. A 8. D 9. A. 10. C.
B. 1.D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. A. 7. C. 8. B 9. A 10. D.
C. 1.C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B. 8. B 9. A 10. B.
IV. 1. plan / are planing 2. will be 3. ask 4. belong 5. died
6. have met / have been meeting 7. love / loved 8. has visited
9. suffered 10. borrowed 11. was not working 12. got
13. have worked / have been working 14. went 15. are thinking
16. have always wanted 17. performed 18. has been
19. was 20. owns
V. A. 1. over 2. into 3. on 4. out 5. up
6. round 7. up 8. off 9. down 10. on
B. 1. to 2. down 3. on 4. up 5. with 6. out
7. back 8. off 9. from 10. into

VI. A. 1. demonstrating 2. communication 3. useful 4. abilities
5. successful 6. especially 7. fully 8. competence
9. organization 10. development

B. 1. choice 2. trace 3. use 4. wonder 5. point
6. concern 7. means 8. knowing 9. matter 10. likelihood

VII. 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C

VIII.

A. 1. for 2. and 3. is 4. from 5. has
6. being 7. derived 8. ago 9. to / into 10. of

B. 1. population 2. world 3. of 4. reaches 5. whose
6. decreased 7. control 8. births 9. fell 10. considered

IV.

1. It was *on Monday that the letter arrived /It was Monday when the letter arrived.*
2. The older *he got .the more his memory faild him .*
3. There *is no connection between vitamin intake and intelligence .*
4. That commentator, *whose name I've forgotten, is very well-known.*
5. Many school leavers don`t have an *an edequate command of English.*
6. *Contrary to what the papers claim ,they are not going to get divorced.*
7. DARK *He was kept in the dark about the company's new plans.*
   WITHHELD *Details of the company's new plans was withheld from him*
8. RESIGN *You must resign yourself to the fact that she has left you.*
9. TERMS *You must come to terms with the fact that she has left you.*

TRƯỜNG THPT KON TUM – KON TUM

PART ONE:

A. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D

B. 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D

PART TWO:

A. 1. Biological 2. Specifically 3. Celebrated 4. Tackling
5. interviewing 6. Developed 7. Definition 8. Offensive
9. Deadly 10. marketed

B. 1.in 2. On 3. At 4. For 5. To 6. out 7. Around
8. In 9. Against 10. through

C. 1. have forgotten 2. have lost 3. are trying
4. was jogging 5. was waiting 6. hasn't been/ has been studying
7. had prepared 8. haven't paid/ do I owe

D. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. C

E. 1. If I had known you were coming, I would have waited for you
2. On picking up my pen, I found that the nib had broken
3. There is no danger of your falling from the verandah
4. He is an extremely honest man
5. Without help, I should not have been able to find my way
6. In cold weather, I wear a jersey
7. The news of his going to university pleased him very much
8. I do physical training in order to keep fit

9. The sea was too cold for us to swim
10. He did not feel well enough to get up

F. 1. Ben apologized for being late
2. As John had not heard the weather forecast, he was surprised by the snow
3. As a result of your disobedience, you will be punished
4. Our records show that the money was paid two months ago
5. No one will ever know his real identity
6. She studies far more seriously now than she used to
7. Apart from Maggie's husband, everyone is here
8. Whether we like the idea or not, we'll have to go with him
9. Which of the two books would you rather have?
10. Your car gives less trouble than mine

PART THREE:

A. 1. next 2. an 3. on 4. twice 5. there 6. with 7. had 8. us
9. sounded 10. had 11. like 12. must 13. while 14. are 15. happened

B. 1.B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A

PART FOUR:

1. You will be pleased to hear that I was met at London Airport by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and their son Michael
2. Before I arrived it had been raining for a week
3. But on Sunday the sun shone for the first time
4. Last Tuesday they took me to Buckingham Palace
5. I saw the Changing of the Guard and listened to the band
6. Then we went to Hyde Park to have lunch/ and had lunch in a restaurant
7. After we had eaten we went for a walk to see the Serpentine Lake
8. While we were walking I bought a postcard which I enclose with this letter
9. London has many interesting places to see and I am enjoying being here very much
10. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Michael ask me to give you their kind regards

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – KHÁNH HÒA

A.

I. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. D

II. *Passage 1*: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C
Passage 2: 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. C

III. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. C

B.

I. 1. know 6. holds 11. has studied 16. race
2. have been having 7. have turned up 12. has heard 17. is waiting
3. have been turning/ are turning 8. was passing 13. find 18. run
4. involves 9. thought 14. stayed 19. haven`t eaten
5. heard 10. didn`t believe 15 found 20. were enjoying

II.

Part 1. 1. from 2. with 3. with 4. to 5. for 6. of 7. on
8. on 9. on 10. towards

Part 2. 1. on 2. up to 3. back 4. round 5. down 6. down
7. back on 8. up

III. *Part 1*
1. trendy 2. festivities 3. celebratory 4. reminisce 5. collectibles
6. gossipy 7. Relativity 8. Filipino 9. forgeries 10. breakages
Part 2
1. monumental 2. enabling 3. maximise 4. unforeseen
5. uninspiring 6. disillusioned 7. non-payment 8. amateurish
9. hoteliers 10. disastrous

IV. 1. major → the major 2. increased → increasing
3. former → formerly
4. species are well apdapted → species that are well / species well adapted
5. survive → survival 6. grow in → grow on
7. mechanics → mechanisms 8. adaptations → the adaptations
9. related with → related to 10. like → as

V. *Passage 1:* 1. whether 2. up 3. with 4. much / far / considerably
5. stages 6. under 7. regulation 8. both 9. of 10. time
Passage 2
1. find 2. habit 3. when / if / whenever 4. less 5. under
6. yourself 7. until 8. both 9. because 10. likely

VI.
1. At the height of his success, the president had enormous influence.
2. It's most unlike Andrew to come/ turn up/ be / arrive late for the meeting.
3. Differences of opinions will always arise even between friends.
4. Had you told me about the party I would have gone
5. My uncle was none the worse for his experience.
6. Tim invariably looked on the bright side even when things were going wrong.
7. I take my hat off to you for your improvement.
8. David seems really ill at ease in front of all those people.
9. I gave him my word that there would be no repetition of the situation in the future
10. Don't take what she said to heart.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU - ĐĂK LĂK

A.
I. **i.** 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C
ii. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C
II. *Reading 1:* 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. C
Reading 2: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B
III. 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. C

B.
I. 1. wrote 2. asking 3. replied 4. enclosing 5. filled 6. returned
7. have heard 8. begin / am beginning 9. has gone
10. Would / Could you please check
11. have received 12. have received 13. haven't decided
14. should / would be 15. would tell 16. has already been
17. would like 18. shall / will have to 19. do 20. shall / will have *or* have
II. 1. up 2. up / off 3. down 4. at 5. up 6. with 7. on 8. out / of 9. in
10. to *or* round 11. out / of 12. up / to 13. up / against 14. up / for

III. **i.** 1. unreliable 2. ashamed 3. childbirth 4. overslept 5. surprisingly
6. outlived 7. uncertainty 8. disapproval 9. carriage 10. acknowledge
ii. 1. localized 2. persisted 3. disaster 4. disposal 5. neglect
6. chemical 7. residents 8. discovered 9. uninhabitable 10. deadly

IV. l. 1: the Himalayas l. 3: training l. 7: were beginning l. 8: being done
l. 9: climbers' l. 12: scenery l. 12: breathtaking l. 12: of Mount
l. 13: was accommodated l. 1: experienced

V. *Passage 1*
1. introduction 2. fewer 3. (al)though 4. important 5. make
6. improvement 7. performance 8. working 9. making 10. longer
Passage 2:
1. complaining 2. carried 3. habits 4. works 5. average 6. have
7. every 8. reading 9. setting 10. bottom

VI.
i. 1. Sandra said that she didn't mind working late.
2. You wouldn't be tired if you hadn't stayed up very late / had gone to bed early last night.
3. Last year there was a rise in the number of tourists visiting this area.
4. Because I wasn't used to making speeches, I was very nervous.
5. I wasn/t in favour of the idea.
ii. 1. My daughter has grown out of the jumper you knitted for her.
2. He takes his wife for granted.
3. This liver condition is common in heavy drinkers.
4. It was my father's bitter disappointment that I couldn't get into university.
5. The Ming army suffered heavy losses in the battle.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH - ĐỒNG NAI

PART ONE
A. 1.C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5.A. **B.** 1. B. 2. D. 3. A. 4. B. 5. B.

PART TWO:
A. 1.B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. A
B. *Part A*
1. disapproval 2. determination 3. reasonably 4. rearrange 5. occupational
6. occupier 7. unguarded 8. unending 9. fertilized 10. inactive
Part B
1. descendants 2. outmoded 3. exceedingly 4. necessity 5. upgrading
6. visually 7. signify 8. persuasive 9. advantageous 10. reliably
C.
1. has discovered 2. conducted 3. took 4. compared
5. phoning 6. cited 7. to recover 8. to use
9. fritter 10.lying
D.
1. threatened → threat 2. rise → to rise
3. fewer → less 4. migration → migrate
5. when → where 6. urgent → urgently

7. protecting → to protect   8. valuably → valuable
9. percents → percent   10.billion → billions

E.

1. c. meet up   2. m. broke into   3. k. crossed over   4. b. break up
5. f. cutting in   6. r. went down   7. a. comes on   8. l. put in
9. e. go for   10.d. put up   11.j. come out   12.q. brought back
13.p. bring up   14.t. do up   15.i. come up   16.s. rolled up
17.g. appeal to   18.h. pulled away   19.o. fallen out   20.n. made off

F.

1.with   2.at / in (with)   3..as / for   4.about / for   5.for
6.at   7.into   8.about   9.to   10.for
11.to   12.for   13.to   14.with   15.through
16.into   17.from

G.

1. have ever been / will have taken / will have   2. had first met
3. broke / was being moved   4. took off / jumped / to save
5. come / will have pulled   6. looked / had seen / had changed
7. found / had just left   8. asking / to keep / making
9. to have / came / had sopped raining

PART THREE:

A. 1.B   2.B   3.A   4.D   5.C   6.B   7.A   8.B   9.C   10.A

B. *Part A*

1. belief   2. generations   3.unwillingly   4.suited   5.contribution
6.third   7.truth   8.equally   9.surprising   10.politicians

Part B

1.consider   2. might   3. following   4. job   5. deal
6. felt   7. give   8. case   9. who   10. qualities

Part C.   1.D   2.A   3.B   4.B   5.C   6.D   7.D   8.A   9.D   10.C

PART FOUR:

A. 1. Hard as/though she works, she never seems to succeed.
2. Let all the washing be done.
3. He was let go after having been questioned by the police.
4. I wish I had gone to the airport to say good bye to him.
5. Mick was under the impression that we were married.

B. 1. He tried to pass himself off as some sort of expert.
2. I am not cut out to be a teacher.
3. Most students are capable of working very hard when they feel like it.
4. Mr Beaver attributed his success to hard work.
5. 1967 saw the advent of the transmission of programs in color.

TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - LONG AN

Câu hỏi 1:

A. 1. B   2. A   3. C   4. D   5. C   6. A   7. D   8. B   9. B   10. C

B. 1. dialec'tologist   2. ‘amplitude   3. biblio’maniac
4. contro’versialist   5. euro’peanize   6. fe’licitate 7. harlequi’nade

8. I’naugurator   9. pre’sidium   10. ‘reconcilable

Câu hỏi 2:

A. 1. non-appearance   2. inadvisable   3. incessant   4. implausible
5. incoherent   6. illogical   7. inappropriate   8. irreverent
9. immutable   10. indelible

B. 1. B   2. A   3. C4. A 5. D   6. A7. D 8. C   9. B10. B

Câu hỏi 3:

A.

1. had been killed   2. have been meaning – repaired
3. had been broken   4. will have been digging
5. has changed   6. had hardly been – came
7. had seen   8. sees

B. 1. B   2. B   3. C4. A 5. D   6. B7. B 8. A   9. B10. A

C.

1. The settlers were led (by the literature) to believe that rich pickings awaited them
2. It was only when they arrived at the venue that the journalists heard about the changes to the wedding plans.
3. The more qualifications you are able to amass, the more success you will have in the academic field.
4. Without absolute secrecy this mission would not have succeeded/ been successful/ been a success/ would have failed.
5. Refusal to give a breath sample (to the police) could lead to your arrest.
6. Not until twenty-five years before Michael returned to his hometown.
7. But for his father’s early retirement Richard would not have taken over the family business.
8. The Minister is under a cloud for/because of his involvement in that corruption scandal.
9. By the time David arrived in the car park the supermarket had closed.
10. Were it not for the fact that Sally is very disorganized she might/ would have a chance of getting that secretarial job.

D.

1. Operating/ The operation of this new machinery demands technical skills.
2. We decided to have a meal in the restaurant to kill time before the plane took off.
3. Crimes of passion are as old as the hills.
4. This television programme bears a strong resemblance to one I saw last month.
5. The police caught the burglar red-handed.
6. Susan seems to have changed her mind about going to university.
7. Tabloid sensationalism is frowned upon in this office.
8. Patsy and Liam seemed to be having second thoughts about marriage.
9. It suddenly dawned on Claire what a blunder she had made
10. You must resign yourself to the fact that this part of your life has come to an end.

Câu 4:

A. 1. which/that   2. whoever   3. matter   4. up   5. in   6. in 7. a/any
8. down/up   9. has to   10. to

B. Passage 1: 1. C   2. A   3. B   4. D   5.A   6. D
Passage 2: 1. D   2. C   3. B   4. C

TRƯỜNG THPT THỊ XÃ CAO LÃNH - ĐỒNG THÁP

A.

I. *a)* 1.A 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.D
b) 1.D 2.D 3.B 4.D 5.A

II. 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. D

III.1.B 2. A 3.A 4.C 5.C 6. D 7.B 8. A 9.C 10.D

B.

I. 1. was stolent 2. are locked 3. should ……… be kept
4. Has ………………. been paid 5. will have been waiting 6. vaccinated
7. will give 8. am going to sell 9. being chosen 10. bought

II. 1. to 2. upon 3. from 4. to 5. in
6. up 7. out 8. out 9. about/around 10. off

III. *Task 1:*
1. formulae 2. irrepairably 3. hypocrisy 4. provisionally
5. by-pass 6. profound 7. counter-productive
8. demoralized 9. decriminalizing 10. cover-up

Task 2:
1. science 2. pen-name 3. novelist 4. publishers 5. writing
6. notebook 7. typewriter 8. personal 9. processing 10. print-out

IV. 2. history → historical 3. fame → famous
4. have → has 5. begin → began
6. loan → lent 7. like → liking
8. sell → sale 9. like → likes
10. replace → replacement 11. mystery → mysterious

V. *Passage1:*
1. done 2. these 3. them 4. like 5. wash
6. family 7. working 8. burglars 9. case 10. protection

Passage 2:
1. practically 2. forgot 3. contrary 4. related 5. memorable
6. do 7. external 8. include 9. expedition 10. interpret

VI. A.
1. It had been alleged that members of the team had taken / were taking / took drugs.
2. Not since the release of the last blockbuster have there been such long queues at the cinema.
3. He laughed off his latest business failure.
4. The referee touched off a storm of footballers' protest.
5. The minister is under a cloud for / because of his involvement in that corruption scandal.

B. 1. The world press got wind of the story from a government official.
2. We always buy in bulk in order to make more profit.
3. This new rehabilitation scheme is at a standstill.
4. It's terrible to think that in three day's time our holiday will be over and we'll have to get back to the grindstone.
5. The terrible scream made my blood run cold

TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU

A.

I. 1. B orchard 2. B courteous 3. D dublicate 4. A swarthy5. D dough
6. B impetuous 7. D invoice 8. C fanaticism 9. C bigotry 10. B constitution

II. READING 1: 1. B2. D 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C
READING 2: 1. B2. D 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. B 10.C

III. 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. D

B.

I. 1. are going to hold 2. attracting 3. designed 4. has made
5. will surely continue to do 6. to have made
7. shouldn't/ deedn't have behaved 8. hits 9. goes
10. had envisaged 11. will have/ are going to have 12. (should) be taken
13. slowing 14. were expected to have been completed
15. having caused 16. planned 17. are expected to be finished
18. involving 19. overturned 20. can improve

II. 1. on 2. on 3. in 4. for 5. into 6. to 7. with 8. to
9. off 10 .up 11. away 12. For 13. off 14. in 15. off 16.without
17. on 18. on 19.out 20.out

III. *Word Form 1*
1. co-author 2. extra-curricular 3. unprepared/ underprepared/ ill-prepared
4. outwitted 5. immeasurably 6. panoramic 7. synonymous
8. unforgettable9. indispensable 10. wilderness

Word Form 2
1 worldwide/world-wide 2 infancy 3 beginnings 4 increasingly
5 unimaginable 6 consequently 7 archaeologists/ archeologists
8 expansion 9 accuracy 10 influential

IV. 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. A

V. Passage 1: 1. come/learnt/learned 2. at 3. gone
4. from (NOT and) 5. again 6. with 7. wide 8. ourselves
9. What 10. Although/Though/While/Whilst

Passage 2: 1. whose 2. the 3. deal 4. to 5. in
6. out 7. ways 8. probability 9. brought 10. with

VI. 1. (of)listening to Marion$^{(\text{1pt})}$ leaves me (feeling)$^{(\text{1pt})}$
2. buying/ having bought the car$^{(\text{1pt})}$ without having$^{(\text{1pt})}$
3. wasn't / was not anything (else) (that) I could do $^{(\text{1pt})}$ except / other than / but / apart from$^{(\text{1pt}}$
4. does Tim get $^{(\text{1pt})}$ the /any / an opportunity to play$^{(\text{1pt})}$ the / any / an opportunity to play / of playing OR any opportunities to play, OR a / the / any chance to play / of playing OR any opportunities to play, OR a / the / any chance to play
5. shows definite signs $^{(\text{1pt})}$ of improvement/of improving/having improved
6. been (preying)$^{(\text{1pt})}$ on][my mind$^{(\text{1pt})}$
7. every so often$^{(\text{2pts})}$ 8. Because he was new, he was forced /made to do$^{(\text{1pt})}$ the lion's share of the work in$^{(\text{1pt})}$ the office.
9. was neither here nor there$^{(\text{2pts})}$.
10. It is agreed that $^{(\text{1pt})}$ a press secretary (should) be appointed $^{(\text{1pt})}$ by

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẾN TRE – BẾN TRE

A.

I. a. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C
b. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D
II. a. 1. C 2.B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A
b. 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C
III. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C
B. I. 1. must think 2. can't have been 3. don't remember 4. has *always* been
5. *always* came 6. was always 7. acting 8. rehearsing
9. being/to be asked 10. being/to be recognized 11. has won
12. is 13. was given 14. had to go 15. to get
16. boring 17. getting 18. had to sit 19. shows 20. come
II. 1. up 2. off 3. into 4. upon 5. by 6. away 7. down 8. up
9. aside 10. off 11. at 12. On 13. on 14. of 15. of 16. by
17. to 18. to 19. with 20. on
III. a. 1. comprehensive 2. astronomical 3. insignificant 4. unabridged
5. outstretched 6. pessimist 7. conservative 8. instability
9. discomfort 10. Managerial
b. 1. inexpensive 2. international 3. roughly 4. Italian 5. household
6. successfully 7. Musicals 8. fashionable 9. specially 10. untouched
IV. L1: 1. in (three) → under
L2: 2. from (incessant) → in 3. virus (get) → viruses
L3: 4. that (supply) → which
L4: 5. inflaming → inflamed 6. fights → fight 7. too → also
L5: 8. but straighter → and straighter
L6: 9. large → larger
10. well, that → well, which
V. a. 1. read 2. output 3. line 4. parts 5. printed
6. from 7. to 8. where 9. apt 10. output
b. 1. incredibly 2. solutions 3. without 4. if/when 5. as
6. at 7. before 8. his 9. resulted/ended 10. of
VI.
1. No sooner had I stepped inside the office than the phone started ringing.
2. Try to keep a low profile/out of sight when you get there.
3. The colonel was not on good terms with the doctor.
4. The chances are that the meeting will not end before 8.00 *are not high/are low.*
The chances of the meeting ending before 8.00 are not high/low.
5. The realization of how much it was going to cost *made me change/caused me* to change my mind.
6. It was with great relief that I heard (that) her condition was not serious.
7. Jane was conspicuous by her absence.
8. Some interesting new information has come to light.
9. Mara used to work as a picture restorer.
10. If the Prime Minister got caught up in this scandal, it would be a disaster.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VỊ THANH - HẬU GIANG

Câu hỏi 1: A/. 1C, 2A, 3B, 4C, 5A B/. 1B, 2B, 3B, 4C, 5A
Câu hỏi 2:
Reading 1: 1.C 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.C 7.D 8.D 9.A 10.D
Reading 2: 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D, 5-C, 6-C, 7-C, 8-D, 9-C, 10-B.
Câu hỏi 3: 1B, 2D, 3B, 4D, 5A, 6C, 7D, 8B, 9D, 10C, 11A, 12C, 13B, 14B, 15D.

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN:

Câu hỏi 1:
1. has been watched 2. sees 3. realized 4. feeling
5. will have left 6. will have learned/will have been learning
7. would not have failed 8. having written 9. laughing 10. repairing
11. has been decided 12. hadn't been 13. could have been
14. shouldn't have gone 15. to ask16. looking 17. ta have been fiddling
18. will be announced 19. to have found 20. Judging
Câu hỏi 2:
1. gets 2. on 3. to 4. within 5. stands up 6. back out
7. by 8. off 9. out 10. into 11. aback 12. throw off
13. away 14. about 15. round 16. of 17. make do 18. on
19. wore off 20. within
Câu hỏi 3:
A/ 1. globalization 2. restorative 3. hungover 4. disadvantaged
5. criminology 6. expectancy 7. endeared 8. discoloration
9. defendant 10. befriend
B/ 1. undergone 2. technological 3. unquestionably 4. assumption
5. destructive 6. overwhelmingly 7. beings 8. pessimistically
9. imperfections . 10. heights
Câu hỏi 4:
1. has existed → existed 2. is now known →is now
3. had followed→ followed 4. are still stand →still stand
5. were being established → were established
6. were → x 7. took off →took
8. existed colleges →existing colleges
9. building → built 10. was first founded →was founded
Câu hỏi 5:
A. 1. recycled 2. include 3. removed 4. emit 5. which
6. toxic 7. stored 8. new 9. banned 10. economic
B. 1. anyone 2. precise 3. right 4. stage 5. called
6. against 7. interests 8. stand 9. involved 10. limits
Câu hỏi 6:
1. But for the fact that I owed him a favour, I wouldn't have agreed to help him.
2. Helen's boss criticized her for not doing her work carefully enough/ for doing her work carelessly.
3. It won't do (you) any good to argue with her.
4. Her description of the incident bore no ressemblance to/ relation to what really happened.

5. He made no preference to our orevious conversation.
6. I'm not on the right mood for going to the party.
7. We should save our breath by not talking that stubborn guy.
8. I'm fed up with/ bored with/ tired of doing the donkey work.
9. I am afraid the concert hall is fully booked.
10. Don't maje a mountain put of a molehill

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM - VĨNH LONG

A.

I. *1.* A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D
2. 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B
II. A. 1.C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. B
B. 1.B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.D 6.B 7.A 8.C 9.D 10.B
III. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B

B.

I. 1. studying 2. couldn't be helped 3. was going 4. being seen
5. to have left 6. being taken 7. will still be working 8. looking
9. didn't like 10. going 11. going 12. has spoiled / should have closed
13. hadn't been accustomed to / being made 14. said / had just swallowed
15. study 16. haven't gone 17. had been snowing
II. 1. down 2. over 3. up 4. under 5. round 6. on 7. by
8. away 9. away 10. down 11. forward 12. with 13. up 14. out
15. on 16. off 17. in 18. in 19. over 20. in
III. *1.* 1. payoff 2. liquefy 3. willfully 4. preconceptions
5. asthmatic 6. expenditure 7. contemptuous 8. undercharged
9. upbringing 10. besieged
2. 1. fanciful 2. takeover 3. upgrade 4. reinvented
5. meaningless 6. sympathetic 7. internationally 8. unpronounceable
9. inappropriate 10. enlighten
IV. 1. on → throughout 2. on → for 3. for → in 4. scarely → scare
5. gild → gold 6. in → along 7. in → up 8. on → in
9. for → to 10. for → during
V. A. 1. well 2. while / and 3. resulting / consequent 4. place / put
5. down 6. should 7. harm 8. from 9. Nor 10. it
B. 1. bout 2. down 3. pep 4. brought 5. out
6. down 7. took 8. take 9. working 10. off
VI. 1. What was the reason for his change of mind?
2. I lacked the courage to tell him what I really thought.
3. The exhibition has been poorly attended this year.
4. I can't make head or tail of this letter.
5. Not until 25 years passed did Michael return to his home town.
6. She has a good command of spoken English.
7. I had no choice but to apologize.
8. His appearance was beyond expectation.
9. Much as she studies much, she never seems to succeed.
10. All employees are all the same boat.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN NGỌC HIỂN - CÀ MAU

A.

Part I: *1.* b 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10.A
Part II:
Reading 1: 1. C 2.B 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. B 10.D
Reading 2: 1. A 2.C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10.A
Part III: 1. C 2.A 3.C 4.B 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. B 10.d

B.

Part I:
1. was revealed 2. are employed
3. is being transferred 4. were we not informed
5. were only told 6. started
7. are affected 8. are they going to keep up their mortgage payments
9. knew 10.was asked
11.was being done 12.had been made/have been made
13.have been offered 14. has been made
15.was questioned 16.had not been told
17.had been promised 18.had been decided
19.has been asked 20.would be sent

Part II.
1. in for 2. by 3. on 4. about 5. up
6. after 7. across 8. up 9. at 10.away with
11.with 12.in 13.to 14.of 15.in
16.under 17.of 18.for 19.for 20. within

Part III: **a.**
1. terrified 2. enlarged 3. sleepless 4. truthfully
5. creator 6. uneconomical 7. furry 8. freedom
9. ambitiously 10. speedy
b.
1. hared 2. monkeying 3. wolfed 4. hogging 5. beavering
6. wormed 7. dogged 8. beetling 9. swan 10.foxes

Part IV:
1. tenets of 2. what materred 3. led to
4. doing away 5. effects of 6. so well without
7. artists and critics 8. quite another 9. appears that
10.whose dislike

Part V:

TEST 1:
1. on 2. old 3. water 4. some 5. when
6. without/not 7. kitchen 8. the 9. electrician 10.doing/completing

TEST 2:
1. down 2. off/away/down 3. with 4. hand(s) 5. up/out

6. left 7. later/ago/afterward 8. from/out of 9. leaves/flowers 10. those

Part VI:

1. No sooner had he had time to settle down than he sold the house.
2. Had it not been for his lawyer's advice, he would have made a serious mistake.
3. We were let go.
4. We were not born simply to die.
5. I woudn't have missed the concert for all the world:
6. When she sold the jewellery at such a low price, she was taken in for a ride.
7. I couldn't remember what my hotel was called when I got into the the taxi.
8. Not since the release of the last blockbuster have there been such long queues at the cinema.
9. The fact that no witnesses were questioned isextremely unfair.
10. I doubt if you will be able to find a parking space in the city centre.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN ĐẠI NGHĨA – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

Part 1:

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. B 10.

Part 2:

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. A 10.D

Part 3:

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. B 10.C

Part 4:

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. A 10.C

Part 5:

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. A 10.A

Part 6: READING TEXT 1: 1. D 2.C 3. B 4.A 5.D
READING TEXT 2: 1.C 2. D 3.B 4.A 6.C

Part 7:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10.D

B. WRITTEN TEST

Part 1: OPEN CLOZE TEST

CLOZE TEST1

1. some 2. no 3. over 4. Such / Similar 5. contrast
6. in 7. of 8. only 9. while 10. all

CLOZE TEST 2

1. among 2. other 3. to 4. to 5. minority
6. Nowhere 7. but 8. after 9. Barely / Scarcely 10. instruction

Part 2: WORD FORMS

A.

1. paranormal 2. beneficiary 3. belatedly 4. non-verbal
5. preview 6. outburst(s) 7. preconceived 8. disapproving
9. erroneously 10. disciplinary

B.

1. overpopulated / over-populated 2. fallout 3. coastal 4. deleterious
5. interference6. polluting 7. inherent 8. usefulness
9. unlimited 10. reservoir

Part 3:

1. Since we have come up against serious problems, we should call / put a halt to the experiments.
2. Recently, her homework hasn't been up to scratch.
3. He is very / so full of himself.
4. It was touch and go whether they could stick up for him despite difficulties.
5. We must get this parcel off / get off this parcel/ get this parcel dispatched without fail or we'll lose the contract.
6. It would be out of the question for us to sell this painting.
7. He happened to mention that after the death of his wife, he went to pieces without her.
8. When times are hard, we ought to spare a thought for the old and unemployed.
9. Why not go halves on (the cost of) a taxi to the party?
10. So strong was Bill's personality that we lived in constant fear of him / were in constant fear of him.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A.

I. 1. 1C 2A 3A 4B 5A **2.** 1B 2D 3D 4A 5C
II. 1. 1D 2B 3D 4D 5D 6C 7C 8C 9D 10C
2. 1B 2D 3A 4B 5A 6D 7B 8C 9B 10D
III. 1C 2A 3C 4D 5B 6A 7D 8B 9C 10D

B.

I. 1. was walking 2. started 3. will get 4. reach 5. had remembered
6. had left 7. am always forgetting/ 8. Are you going
9. do you want 10. took 11. don't change 12. will fall
13. won't be 14. have been practising 15. will wait 16. like
17. relaxed 18. have been worrying 19. worry 20. fall
21. always forget

II. 1. off 2. under 3. To 4. In 5. of 6. out of 7. in 8. to 9. into
10. for 11. up to 12. back on 13. up to 14. up 15. down to
16. up 17. away 18. up 19. for 20. out

III. *1.* 1. strengthen 2. confidential 3. household 4. Uncertainties
5. impure/ unpurified 6. unemployment 7. dishonesty 8. preservatives
9. devastating 10. maintenance

2. 1. deception 2. criminals 3. successful 4. persuasive 5. unsafe
6. suggestion 7. favourable 8. enthusiasm 9. dishonest 10. ashamed

IV.
1. in 2. do 3. they 4. a 5. of 6. and 7. to 8. the 9. than 10.not

V. *1.*
1) about 2) far 3) no
4) animal 5) as 6) global
7) just/ only/ simply 8) example/ instance 9) that
10) than

2. 1. began 2. what 3. according 4. place 5. until
6. To 7. advance 8. one 9. because 10. which

VI. 1. 1. Karen got off with a warning.
2. Let's get this job over with as soon as possible.
3. Her intention is to go to work after she finishes university.
4. Joe congratulated Tony on passing the exam.
5. Mr John's death was caused by old age.

2. 1. Sally came up with the best solution.
2. Margaret came in for most of the blame.
3. This house reminds me of home.
4. Faced with a crisis, Tony panics.
5. I don't know how to fill in this form.

TRƯỜNG THPT MẠC ĐĨNH CHI - TP HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 001

PART 1: 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. C
PART 2: 11. A 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. C
PART 3: 21. D 22. A 23. D 24. A 25. C 26. C 27. A 28. D 29. B 30. B
PART 4: 31. B 32. D 33. A 34. D 35. B 36. B 37. C 38. B 39. B 40. B

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

PART 1: 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. B
PART 2: 11.C 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. A 16. C 17. A 18. C 19. B 20.B
21.C 22.A 23.D 24.B 25.C 26.A 27.D 28.B 29.D 30.C
PART 3: 31. C 32. B 33. C 34. C 35. A 36. D 37. C 38. C 39. B 40. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

PART 1:

CLOZE TEST 1:
1. According 2. few 3. for 4. on 5. have/enjoy
6. otherwise 7. means 8. worth 9. account 10.taking

CLOZE TEST 2:
11.such 12.ahead 13.over 14.longer 15.without 16.least
17.rather 18.result/consequence 19.whose 20.doing

PART 2:
1. Referential 2. differentiated 3. traditionalism 4. individualistic
5. thriftiness 6. self-evaluation 7. continuity 8. professionally
9. outlived 10.non-governmental 11.mysterious 12.accidentally
13.proof 14.conclusion 15.analysis 16.unlikely
17.scientists 18.doubtful 19.addition 20.truly

PART 3:
1. I whiled away the time (by) looking through some magazines.
2. The very thought of his face at the moment makes me laugh.
3. No official decision has been made about where to send the proceeds of the concert.
4. Little did they realize that the film had been nominated for an Oscar.
5. It is only in remote rural areas that traditional crafts have survived./have not died out.
6. He admits he's (just) a small cog in a big wheel.
7. It is not worth protecting the animal world unless we take steps to protect our planet as well.
8. You will have to turn over a new leaf if you want to succeed.
9. Criticizing him is like a red rag to a bull./
Criticism is like a red rag to a bull to him.
10. Did you have any misgivings about moving to London?

TRƯỜNG THPT GIA ĐỊNH - T.P HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 001

PART 1: *1.* 1B 2D 3B 4A 5D
2. 6A 7C 8B 9A 10D
PART 2: 11C 12C 13D 14A 15D 16A 17B 18A 19A 20B
PART 3: 21D 22C 23D 24A 25D 26B 27C 28D 29B 30B
PART 4: 31A 32B 33D 34D 35A 36D 37D 38B 39B 40D

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

PART 1: 1B 2A 3C 4B 5C 6B 7A 8D 9B 10C
PART 2:
READING 1 : 11A 12C 13B 14A 15C 16D 17C 18A 19B 20D
READING 2 : 21B 22D 23A 24B 25C 26A 27C 28A 29D 30D
READING 2 : 21B 22D 23A 24B 25C 26A 27C 28A 29D 30D
PART 3: 31B 32C 33D 34D 35D 36B 37A 38D 39C 40A

B. WRITTEN TEST

PART 1:

CLOZE TEST 1
1.not 2. with 3. his 4. went 5. none
6.where 7.to 8. as 9. only 10. come

CLOZE TEST 2:
11. part 12. touch 13. sure 14. confirm 15. link
16. themselves 17. awake 18. such 19. sense 20. on

PART 2:

A. 21. adjudged 22. advantageous 23. affectionate 24. aflame
25. federalism 26. feedback 27. fictitious 28.misdiagnosis
29. requisitioned 30. empowered

B. 31. globalisation 32. conversely 33. productive 34. encourage
35. applicants 36. interesting 37. employers 38. instruction
39. graduates 40. educational

PART 3:

1. All the seats for the concert on December 14th have been sold./ booked.
2. By the time she finished reading the book, Mary knew what the answer was.
3. Nobody who was at the meeting will say anything to the press.
4. Day in , day out it's the same routine in my job.
5. What most irritates me about him is his clothes.
6. Will you please keep me company for a while ?
7. He lost his temper because we all disagreed with him .
8. She isn't really cut out for teaching.
9. I never occurred to me to go by train. / that I could go by train./ The thought of going by train never occurred to me.
10. In all probability he will come/ is coming. /. There is a high / strong probability that he will come.

LẦN XVI – NĂM 2010

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

PART 1: MULTIPLE - CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. B

B. READING COMPREHENSION

11. C 12. D 13. C 14. C 15. A 16. D 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. B
21. B 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. D 26. C 27. B 28. A 29. D 30. D

C. GUIDED CLOZE

31. A 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. B 36. A 37. D 38. C 39. B 40. D

PART 2: WRITTEN TEST

A. VERB FORM / TENSE (10 points)

1. Stayed 2. Has been raining 3. To have been fiddling
4. (should) be improved 5. Have gone 6. Must have been speeding
7. Having been ordered / being ordered 8. Is always entering
9. Married 10. Marry 11. Has arrived
12. Has been given 13. Constructed 14 Is sinking
15. Have gradually eroded 16. Are assaulting 17. Making
18. To avoid 19. Have been brought in 20. Expected

B. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS *(10 points)*

1. Brought on 2. Blacked out 3. Putting across 4. Broke through
5. Step down 6. Passed over 7. Dreaming…away 8. Closed off
9. Pack in 10. Bear up 11. Since 12. On
13. To 14. On 15. Until 16. In
17. With 18. In 19. In 20. To

C. OPEN CLOZE: Fill each blank space with ONE appropriate word, the first one is done for you as an example. (20 points)

1. True 2. To 3. Few 4. Exception
5. Likely 6. Until 7. Frequency 8. Upper
9. To 10. But 11. To 12. Inform
13. Along 14. Permission 15. Thumb 16. Wear
17. Attention 18. To 19. Instead 20. breaking

D. WORD FORMATION

1. Criminologist 2. Objectionable 3. Depopulation 4. Beautifier
5. Uninhabitable 6. Uncompromising 7. Paranormal 8. Renewed
9. Overexposure 10. Intercollegiate 11. Successive 12. Inundated
13. Dusty 14. Metaphysical 15. Visions 16. Disposed
17. Critically 18. Artfulness 19. Aesthetically 20. Skillfully